

JPRS-TND-93-032
12 October 1993



JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

DPRK, ROK Developments

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DPRK Blames ROK, IAEA for Delay in U.S. Talks

*SK1809111793 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1015 GMT 18 Sep 93*

[Tokyo YONHAP]

[Text] North Korea has said that the ROK and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] should be blamed for the delay in the third round of the North Korea-U.S. high-level talks, according to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN.

ASAHI SHIMBUN, in a dispatch from Washington citing a U.S. State Department source, said that Kang Sok-chu, senior delegate of the North Korean side and its first vice foreign minister, stated this in his reply to Gallucci, the senior delegate of the U.S. side and its assistant secretary of state.

Assistant Secretary Gallucci had stressed to North Korea that if the DPRK failed to conduct sincere negotiations with the ROK and the IAEA, holding of third round of talks would be difficult.

ROK Urged Not To 'Meddle' in U.S.-DPRK Talks

*SK1909112293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1037 GMT 19 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 19 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today hits out at the South Korean authorities for raising a hue and cry over the DPRK-U.S. talks and hampering their progress, averse to their success.

The South Korean authorities are putting a spoke in the DPRK-U.S. talks, prattling that any "agreement between the DPRK and the United States is meaningless" as long as the so-called "nuclear problem" has not been settled, and the DPRK-U.S. talks should "be held no more" before the "North-South dialogue makes progress," the news analyst says, and goes on:

As for the talks between the DPRK and the United States, they are talks between the two sovereign states for the purpose of discussing and settling the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and the pending problems between the DPRK and the United States. Accordingly, how the problem is discussed and what agreement is signed at the talks is the thing to be done by the parties concerned, not by a third party.

The South Korean authorities with no qualification and power to meddle in the DPRK-U.S. talks are taking issue with the agreement between the DPRK and the United States. This is a rude act contrary to the diplomatic common sense.

They have no reason to abuse and slander the content of the agreement between the DPRK and the United States. It cannot be overlooked that the South Korean ruling quarters are misleading the public opinions by linking

the DPRK-U.S. talks with the North-South dialogue. The South Korean authorities are to blame for the failure of the North-South dialogue.

All the action of the South Korean authorities is aimed at putting a block in the DPRK-U.S. talks and delaying and stopping the solution of the nuclear problem and denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula, keeping the DPRK-U.S. relations hostile as they are and putting "international pressure" on us to get anything.

The South Korean authorities are intending to foil the DPRK-U.S. talks to keep the U.S.-toeing existence out of their selfish demand. Such act, however, reveals their anti-national color as a puppet "regime."

The South Korean authorities must squarely see the changed reality and act with discretion.

Newspapers Report on U.S. Letter to DPRK on Terms for Talks

SK1909035593

[Editorial Report] On 19 September, four Seoul vernacular newspapers publish reports on the recent U.S. letter sent to the DPRK concerning the third round of U.S.-DPRK talks and North Korea's response to this letter.

The liberal daily TONG-A ILBO on page 2, carries a 900-word report by Washington-based reporter Nam Chan-sun. The report notes that the United States sent a letter to Pyongyang in the name of Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci stating that "at present, the third round of high-level talks with North Korea cannot be held." The article then adds that North Korean First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu sent a reply stating that "he does not want to discontinue discussion of the nuclear issue." Referring to remarks made by a U.S. State Department spokesman during a regular briefing session that "the United States informed the North Korean side that it has no plan to hold talks because conditions for a third round of high-level talks with North Korea have not been met," the report says the U.S. letter was conveyed to Pyongyang through the North Korean mission to the United Nations on 13 September and at a U.S.-DPRK councillors contact in Beijing on 15 September. The report adds that the North Korean side sent a reply in the name of Kang Sok-chu. The report says that in the reply letter, North Korea repeated its previous claims including the claim of impartiality by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] but did not "exclude" the possibility of future discussion of the nuclear issue with the IAEA.

The report then refers to diplomatic sources' opinions that the U.S. letter is intended to "clearly record as a document the U.S. position toward the North Korean nuclear issue."

The conservative daily CHOSON ILBO on page 2 carries a 250-word report by Washington-based correspondent Chong Hae-yong. Referring to the statement by a U.S.

State Department spokesman on 17 September that the United States sent a letter to North Korea informing the DPRK that it has no plans for a third round of U.S.-DPRK talks since conditions required for the talks have not been met, the report says that although the North Korean side "generally expressed a negative response" in its reply to the U.S. letter, it did not "exclude the possibility of discussion this issue in the future." The report concludes by noting that "the United States will watch the North Korean side's attitude for the time being. But it is not likely that the United States will wait endlessly."

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN on page 2 carries a 200-word report by Washington-based reporter Kim Hak-sun. Noting that North Korea "has refused conditions put forward by the United States as matters calling for prior settlement for a third round of U.S.-DPRK high-level talks," the report says that "North Korea, however, showed a flexible attitude that this issue can be discussed at a later date." The report then adds that the United States informed the DPRK in the letter that if it does not show "sincerity" for negotiations on nuclear inspection with the IAEA and for North-South dialogue, a third-round of high-level talks "cannot be held."

The progressive HANGYORE SINMUN on page 3 carries a 250-word report from YONHAP News Agency from Washington. The report refers to the U.S. State Department spokesman's remarks on the U.S. letter, saying the letter informed the DPRK that since "conditions for a third round of U.S.-DPRK talks have not been met," a date for the talks is not set. The reports says that the the United States "firmly maintains" the position that a third-stage of talks cannot be held before North Korea "proceeds in significant dialogue with the IAEA" and "North-South dialogue is resumed."

The report concludes by referring to a U.S. official's remarks that "although North Korea's response to Gallucci's letter is negative, North Korea appears to be wishing for continued talks."

DPRK Spokesman on U.S. Inspection 'Precondition'

*SK2209113293 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1114 GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement today regarding the third-stage DPRK-U.S. talks, which reads in full:

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman:

With regard to the third-stage DPRK-U.S. talks the U.S. side recently is showing ill-boding signs that may have an extremely negative effect on the progress of the talks.

Words are abroad following the tour of South Korea and Japan by Gallucci, head of the U.S. side's delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks, that "the third-stage DPRK-U.S. talks presuppose acceptance of inspection by the agency

(International Atomic Energy Agency) and resumption of North-South dialogue" and that "North Korea's nuclear problem could not but be raised at the UN Security Council unless such preconditions are solved."

In this regard, we cannot but call in question the stand and attitude of the U.S. side toward the talks.

There is neither justification nor ground to set "preconditions" for the third-stage talks.

As pointed out clearly in the New York joint statement June 11, the DPRK and the U.S. sides agreed in unequivocal terms on the principle of continuing with the negotiation on an equal and fair basis.

As far as preconditions are concerned, our step of unilaterally suspending temporarily the effectuation of the step to withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty presupposed the DPRK-U.S. negotiation.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. side seems intending to set preconditions for the third-stage talks. This is a unilateral, self-opinionated view.

At the second-stage talks in Geneva the U.S. side, from the beginning, tried to set its demand as a "precondition" for the third-stage talks but had to withdraw it of its own accord in face of our repeated just assertion.

When we manifested our readiness to negotiate with the IAEA and our consistent stand toward the North-South dialogue at the Geneva talks we did not mean to have any unilateral duty like that which the U.S. side says now. It was a manifestation of our invariable will to solve the nuclear problem through dialogue and negotiation at any cost.

It is clear to anyone that if any unjust precondition of negotiation is set against the dialogue partner in a self-opinionated way, an equal and fair dialogue is out of the question.

The DPRK and the U.S. sides have shares of their own choice in implementing the agreed points.

Both sides, therefore, at the second-stage talks in Geneva expressed mutual understanding of the principle that each side should not resort to such a unilateral and pressure-oriented method like "you do first, then I'll follow you" and should refrain from acts getting on the nerve of the dialogue partner during the period of the talks.

If the U.S. side is a dialogue partner truly valuing good faith, it must respect the principle and not attempt to rely on the method of pressure.

Meanwhile, we cannot understand why the United States pays so deep attention to "triangular mutual assistance system" with those forces which abhor the DPRK-USA talks, while laying stress on the negotiation with us, at the moment when the DPRK-USA negotiation is making a smooth progress.

If the U.S. side's unilateral urge of negotiations with the IAEA and North-South dialogue to us had not pursued an objective to lay an encircling net from all sides to stifle us, the negotiator of the U.S. side himself would not have openly threatened that he would bring our nuclear problem to the UN Security Council and during his Seoul tour the South Korean high-ranking authorities would not have recklessly cried for "sanction" against someone as if they had been waiting for it.

All facts give a strong doubt that the U.S.-alleged "pre-condition" for the talks proceeded not from a genuine stand for the settlement of the nuclear problem but from the original stand to siege and stifle our Republic and our socialist system.

We declared more than once that we have neither willing to make nuclear weapons, nor necessity, nor financial ability and this stand of ours remains still unchanged.

From this stand we have asserted dialogue with the United States, a party directly responsible for the outbreak of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula, from the outset and have done our best to sincerely implement our duty at the talks and after the talks as well.

Practice is a touchstone that distinguishes between right and wrong.

We decided to believe, first of all, the stand of the U.S. side specified in the New York joint statement from the first round of the talks, irrespective of the half century-old mistrust and confrontation and made a resolute decision to unilaterally and temporarily suspend the effectuation of the measure for withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

When the chief executive of the United States uttered violent words getting on our nerves contrary to the New York joint statement in July last, we showed the tolerance of continuing the talks, taking note of the explanation of the other party of the dialogue that his utterances did not mean the change of the stand of the U.S. side.

Our side's active proposal to introduce light water moderated reactors, which presupposes the sacrifice of the independent nuclear power industry it had built through hard work, clearly proved how sincere our efforts are for the fundamental solution of the nuclear problem.

During the last 2 months since the second-stage talks between the DPRK and the United States in Geneva, the U.S. staged nuclear war exercises against the DPRK and did not utter a word about how to realize the proposed introduction of light water moderated reactors. But we did not care about it but began negotiation with the IAEA and are doing our best for the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue, from a magnanimous stance of sacrificing trifles for greater purposes.

The unbiased world public deeply sympathize with and properly estimate our consistent, peaceful and self-determined policy of attaching great importance to negotiated solution of problems and achieving peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia.

Nonetheless, the United States, our dialogue partner, mistaking our sincere stance in dialogue for an expression of some weakness, is returning to the old mode of thinking to realize its intentions with strength.

The United States must not stick to the anachronistic conception any longer but boldly discard its wrong stance in dialogue.

If the United States continuously tries to lay artificial hurdles in the way of talks, unreasonably raising the negotiation with the IAEA and the inter-Korean dialogue as preconditions, we will have no alternative but to reconsider all the measures we have taken, presupposing negotiation with the United States.

We sincerely hope such unfavorable, complex things will not happen.

We will watch the future movements of the United States.

Secret Talks With U.S. Allegedly Held in New York

SK2709122693 Seoul YONHAP in English
1212 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—The United States and North Korea have held secret working-level talks in New York on several occasions last week, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN of Japan reported in a dispatch from Washington on Monday.

Quoting a senior U.S. Administration official, the newspaper said that through the working-level talks, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci, who is chief U.S. negotiator in high-level U.S.-North Korea nuclear talks, sent a message to his North Korean counterpart, first Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu.

The report said that Gallucci, however, did not mention about the issue of North Korea's stance toward the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) on the ground that if he did, it would make things further complicated.

At a working-level meeting held on Sept. 20, the United States strongly urged North Korea to resume talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and South Korea, it said.

However, the United States, while ignoring the threat Kang made in his Sept. 16 message that North Korea would retract their earlier decision to withhold withdrawal from the NPT, only stressed that North Korea should carry out what were agreed on at the second-round high-level meeting in Geneva.

MAINICHI added that the United States had decided not to deal frontally with North Korea's alleged intent of retraction in the belief that the threat stemmed from their "negotiation strategy."

ROK Accused of Trying To Block DPRK-U.S. Talks*SK0210060593 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 2 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA)—A military boss of South Korea, when he met with the director general of the Japanese "Defence Agency" a few days ago, prattled that if the improvement of the DPRK-USA relations precedes the improvement of the North-South relations, "it would pose a threat to peace and security in North-east Asia." Earlier, the present South Korean ruler, when he met with a high-ranking official of the United States, said that the "solution of the nuclear problem" is prerequisite for security on the Korean peninsula and the United States should "closely cooperate with Seoul to solve the nuclear problem" of the North.

Branding this as an imprudent act of those who do not know where to sit and stand, MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary says:

Properly speaking, the South Korean authorities have neither face nor qualification to meddle in the DPRK-USA talks.

It is ridiculous and impertinent for the South Korean authorities, the puppets who have no qualification and power, to say this or that toward the talks between the DPRK and the United States, sovereign states.

They are raising the improvement of the North-South relations as a precondition for improving the DPRK-USA relations, while refusing to hold dialogue with the North and improve North-South relations. This fully reveals that they, in fact, want neither the progress of the DPRK-USA talks nor the settlement of the nuclear problem through talks.

Judging from such a fuss made by the South Korean rulers over the fictitious "nuclear problem" of the North, it seems that they fear that "nuclear umbrella" may be removed from South Korea with the progress of the DPRK-USA talks.

YONHAP Reports U.S. Congressman To Visit DPRK*SK0810023093 Seoul YONHAP in English
0204 GMT 8 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—Rep. Gary Ackerman is expected to meet with North Korean supreme leader Kim Il-song next week and directly deliver the U.S. position on Pyongyang's nuclear problem, officials said Friday.

Ackerman, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asia-Pacific Affairs, will enter North Korea via Beijing on Saturday afternoon and stay until Oct. 12, during which time he will meet with Kim and other leaders.

He will become the first American to ever cross from North to South through the heavily fortified truce village of Panmunjom on Oct. 12. The New York Democrat is scheduled to give a press conference at Panmunjom.

It was unclear whether the congressman is going in his private capacity or as house subcommittee chairman, but the officials said he is not expected to carry a personal letter from U.S. President Bill Clinton.

The congressman had initially planned to go in August, but Pyongyang postponed the trip.

Ackerman's predecessor, Stephen Solarz, went to North Korea twice and met with Kim Il-song.

The visit, arranged by North Korea's "Foreign Affairs Association," comes at a critical moment as the Pyongyang-Washington high-level talks are at a standstill.

The United States is refusing a third round, demanding that North Korea first talk with South Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

It's believed here that the United States may use Ackerman's visit to deliver Washington's stance on the nuclear situation directly to Kim Il-song without going through his subordinates, and to hear from him directly.

YONHAP Cites Ackerman on Talks With Kim Il-song*SK1210051393 Seoul YONHAP in English
0503 GMT 12 Oct 93*

[By Kim Tae-yong]

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Rep. Gary Ackerman, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee, said Tuesday that he had "very useful and productive" discussions with North Korean paramount leader Kim Il-song in Pyongyang on the U.S.-North Korean high-level talks and North Korean nuclear program over the weekend.

Meeting the press in the southern sector of the truce village of Panmunjom after walking across from the North, the U.S. congressman refused to say what he was told by the North Korean leader. He said he did not visit Pyongyang "to negotiate but to break ice."

"Crossing the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) was one of my major purposes of this travel," Ackerman, the first foreigner to travel from the North to the South through the truce village, said.

He flew into Pyongyang from Beijing on Saturday and was expected to deliver the U.S. position on Pyongyang's nuclear problem. The visit, arranged by North Korea's Foreign Affairs Association, came at a critical moment as the Pyongyang-Washington high-level talks are at a standstill.

He originally planned to go in August, but Pyongyang postponed the trip.

IAEA Report Urges DPRK To Accept Ad Hoc Inspection

*SK2009230993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2210 GMT 20 Sep 93*

[By reporter Cha Man-sun from Vienna, Austria]

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] will submit a report to its 4-day regular meeting of the Board of Governors beginning today [21 September]. This report includes plans to strengthen ad hoc inspection of North Korea.

The IAEA said in the report: Because of North Korea's refusal to furnish additional information and because it did not allow the inspection team access to the undeclared facilities, the IAEA could not confirm accuracy of the initial report, and the differences between North Korea's initial report and the inspection results have been not obliterated.

The IAEA stressed that a routine and steady inspection needs to define these differences, and that it recently urged North Korea to accept ad hoc inspection.

IAEA 'Keen' To Gain Access to Yongbyon Complex

*AU2109144793 Paris AFP in English
1414 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Vienna, Sept 21 (AFP)—A dispute between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and North Korea over the inspection of nuclear facilities resurfaced Tuesday after the opening of an IAEA meeting here.

Since North Korea barred inspections in February, attempts at reaching an agreement on resuming them have failed, according to the IAEA's Swedish Director General, Hans Blix, speaking at the council of governors' assembly.

The IAEA is particularly keen to gain access to a nuclear complex at Yongbyon, 100 kilometres (60 miles) from the North Korean capital Pyongyang, suspected of storing waste connecting with Pyongyang's nuclear arms programme.

North Korea contacted the IAEA Monday and accused it of being "biased," but also signalled a readiness to resume talks in Pyongyang and to allow IAEA experts to visit maintenance works at nuclear installations.

But since the first round of talks in Pyongyang failed early September, the IAEA has insisted further consultations take place in Vienna. The IAEA has said it wants to send a delegation to Yongbyon to carry out thorough inspections Monday, insisting that North Korea replies to this demand by Wednesday.

"It is not an ultimatum," IAEA spokesman David Kyd stressed, adding that a reply was needed Wednesday to allow the anticipated mission to take place.

The IAEA wants North Korea to open its nuclear sites to agency inspectors, in respect of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, from which North Korea threatened to withdraw in June.

The IAEA also wants to inspect two secret sites in Yongbyon, suspected of harbouring nuclear waste connected with North Korea's nuclear arms programme, Kyd confirmed, adding this was unlikely to be tackled in the immediate future.

Two advisors from North Korea's foreign ministry, Kim Su Gil and Li Sung Hyon, attended the council of governors meeting as observers.

The governors meeting, which is held behind closed doors and comprises 35 of the IAEA's 114 member states, is set to discuss the North Korea problem Thursday, Kyd said.

However, the IAEA also intends to hold talks with North Korea when the agency's full conference begins here Monday.

IAEA Gives DPRK Deadline To Respond on Inspections

*SK2109231093 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2200 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[By Cha Man-sun in Vienna]

[Text] Because North Korea has repeatedly rejected normal inspections, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], urging again the North Korean side to fully observe nuclear agreement [haekhyopjongui chonmyon chunsu], asked it to notify the IAEA by today whether or not it will accept inspections beginning on 25 September.

IAEA Director General Hans Blix reported to the Board of Governors that as North Korea has not fulfilled the nuclear agreement by taking issues with a special inspection, the IAEA sent to North Korea a message to that effect on 20 September. He also reported to the Board of Governors that the IAEA notified the UN Security Council of North Korea's failure to fulfill the nuclear agreement.

It is believed that it is unprecedented and exceptional for the IAEA to have sent a notification with a deadline, urging North Korea to accept normal inspections.

IAEA Director Sees 'No Tangible Progress'

*SK2109233193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2100 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[From AP/YONHAP in Vienna]

[Text] A source reports that Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], reported to those attending a regular meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors that, although the IAEA was

persuading North Korea to observe the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement, no tangible progress had been made.

In this connection, IAEA Spokesman David Kyd said that although the IAEA continues to exchange opinions with North Korea, it is important to note that no tangible change has been observed.

It is not clear yet how the Board of Governors meeting, held behind closed doors, will react to North Korea's rejection of nuclear inspections.

In addition to the North Korean nuclear issue, the regular meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors, which opened in Vienna on 21 September, will discuss an Iraqi nuclear inspection, the safety of reactors in East Europe and the Republics of the former Soviet Union, and others by 24 September. An annual general meeting will be held next week with 114 countries in attendance.

Japanese Daily Cites DPRK Warning on IAEA Inspections

SK2109031293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—North Korea has warned that it may retract its decision to stay in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] if its talks with the United States break down and if the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] takes its nuclear issue to the U.N. Security Council, Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN newspaper said in a Washington-dated report Tuesday.

It delivered the warning in a letter to Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Political and Military Affairs Robert Gallucci, U.S. negotiator in nuclear talks with North Korea, from Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, the North Korean negotiator, the MAINICHI said.

The letter was passed over at a working-level contact in New York on Sept. 16, the paper quoted an unidentified senior U.S. official as saying.

Kang told Gallucci in the letter that Pyongyang thought it was wrong for Washington to attach such conditions as resumption of inter-Korean dialogue and North Korea-IAEA talks to a third round North Korea-U.S. talks.

The MAINICHI said Washington was trying to read between the lines of the letter to determine whether the latest North Korean move was aimed at stepping up pressure prior to the convening of an IAEA Board of Governors meeting on Tuesday in Vienna, or if it signals a change in North Korea's policy.

Mitterrand's Remarks on Inspections Denounced

SK2109105293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 21 Sep 93

["Sinister Collusion"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (KCNA)—The Chief Executive of South Korea, Kim Yong-sam, reportedly had a confab with French President Mitterrand in Seoul, to do harm to the DPRK.

At the confab, Kim Yong-sam asked the French side to render continued cooperation as regards the "nuclear issue" of the DPRK, arguing that "maintenance of the international mutual assistance system was necessary in this regard." Mitterrand chimed in with him, claiming that "The nuclear issue of the North is a threat to the whole world" and that "The North must accept nuclear inspection."

This is a sinister collusion to do harm to the DPRK and a despicable plot to put pressure on it with recourse to the "international mutual assistance system."

Utterly dismayed at the publication of the historic statement of the talks between the DPRK and the United States which had backed his rash acts, Kim Yong-sam made much ado this time to prevent the collapse of the "international mutual assistance system," clinging to the sleeves of France like a drowning man trying to catch at a straw.

This brought into bolder relief the anti-national, anti-reunification nature of Kim Yong-sam accustomed to conspiracy with outside forces against fellow countrymen.

He was once branded as "political prostitute" as he defected without hesitation to the ruling party from the opposition camp in order to realise his greed for power. After taking office, he flung himself to the embrace of the United States, Japan and other big powers to hurt fellow countrymen. This time, he kissed Mitterrand, casting an amorous glance at France. His flunkeyist and treacherous conduct cannot but draw despise and indignation from people.

It should not go unnoticed that France has joined in the South Korean authorities' reckless acts of vilifying the DPRK. It is outrageous for the chief executive of France who takes a passive attitude regarding the question of nuclear test ban, dreaming of building up nuclear armament, to hurl mud at the DPRK which has neither the intention nor the capacity to develop nuclear weapons.

At a time when negotiation is underway between the DPRK and the United States to solve the nuclear issue, Mitterrand sang a duet over the nuclear issue with the South Korean puppets who have no powers at all, motivated not by a position to see the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula but by an intention to fish in troubled waters by winning favour from the South Korean rulers through a puppet show.

Mitterrand's visit to South Korea where fascism holds sway was a disgraceful trip which considerably impaired the prestige of France, a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, and showed the economic vulnerability of France which has no alternative but to pin hopes on transactions with the dependent economy of a colony.

No matter how Kim Yong-sam and Mitterrand may shout themselves hoarse for international pressure and "sanctions" against the DPRK, no one will be frightened.

Those who do wrongs to hurt others must know that curses, like chickens, come home to roost.

DPRK Reportedly Urged IAEA To Scrap Special Inspection Plan

SK2209055693 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
22 Sep 93 p 1

[By Vienna-based correspondent Choe Maeng-ho]

[Text] It has been revealed that during a meeting with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] for the negotiation of nuclear inspections held in Pyongyang on 1 September, North Korea requested that the IAEA immediately remove all resolutions concerning the special inspection of North Korea, and to admit to and apologize for its partiality and to punish those involved in the partiality.

This has been revealed in the report on the IAEA negotiations with North Korea prepared by Director General Hans Blix on the opening of the IAEA Board of Governors meeting on 21 September.

IAEA Plans To Discuss DPRK Nuclear Issue on 24 Sep

SK2109143493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1400 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Report by correspondent Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] The September regular meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors opened on the afternoon of 21 September [local time] and began to discuss pending issues, focusing on the North Korean nuclear issue.

Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], said in his keynote opening speech today: Discrepancies between North Korea's first report and the results of inspections have not yet been explained because North Korea refuses to either provide additional information or allow the IAEA to approach [chopkun] its unreported facilities [sisol].

Hans Blix stressed: The IAEA recently urged North Korea to accept normal [chongsangjogin] inspections to closely examine [kyumyong] the suspicion of North Korea's nuclear development and is now waiting for North Korea's response.

The IAEA Board of Governors intended to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue at the beginning of the meeting. But, the board has decided to discuss it on or around 24 September because the IAEA Secretariat is waiting for North Korea's response and because of the importance of the issue.

UN General Assembly 'Likely To Raise' DPRK Inspections Issue

SK2209082293 Seoul YONHAP in English
0744 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—The UN General Assembly is likely to raise North Korea's nuclear issue and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will adopt a resolution unless Pyongyang accepts the Agency's proposal for inspection negotiations, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Wednesday.

The IAEA set a Wednesday deadline in Vienna for North Korea to answer on when and where it will talk with the Agency on full scope nuclear inspection, but Han said there was still room for a day or two more for waiting.

"But if Pyongyang does not respond, the IAEA will deem it non-compliance with the nuclear safeguards accord and the Agency will take appropriate action, most probably a resolution," Han said in a press conference.

Adding that the matter will also be raised at the UN General Assembly, the foreign minister said there are a number of nations who take interest in the nuclear situation and they are expected to bring it up at the global meeting.

"But whether the issue will go as high as the Security Council depends entirely on how North Korea responds in coming weeks," said Han.

The South Korean foreign minister embarks soon on an 11-day tour of Tokyo, Washington and the United Nations, where multilateral coordination on Pyongyang's nuclear problem will be one of the top topics for discussion.

Pyongyang has intricately woven the dialogue with the three parties, Seoul, Washington and the IAEA, Han pointed out.

North Korea, while proposing an inter-Korean working-level contact Oct. 5 for exchange of presidential envoys, hasn't withdrawn two preconditions to the contact—that South Korea scrap all types of military maneuvers and abandon coordination with the international community on the nuclear issue.

"But we cannot accept the two preconditions, and North Korea apparently plans to throw all of the blame on Seoul if the inter-Korean contact is foiled," he told reporters.

North Korea-U.S. high-level dialogue will be scrapped if there is no inter-Korean contact, and Pyongyang made clear it will break off negotiations with the IAEA if there is no North Korea-U.S. dialogue.

"Our best strategy for now is to prevent getting blamed for all this. We keep our channels open for inter-Korean contact," said Han.

DPRK Fails To Respond to IAEA Nuclear Inspection Demand

*AU2209171193 Paris AFP in English
1656 GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 22 (AFP)—North Korea failed Wednesday to respond to a request from the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) to inspect its nuclear facilities next week, setting the stage for the watchdog's governors to refer the issue to the United Nations, agency sources said.

The IAEA's board of governors are to discuss Thursday a resolution on North Korea's persistent refusal to allow inspections of its nuclear facilities, they said.

Officials discussed a draft resolution on North Korea to be put to the 35 governors, they said, without giving any other details of the closed-door session.

By late Wednesday, North Korea's Stalinist government was yet to respond to a request by the IAEA to begin Monday inspecting facilities at Yongbyon, 100 kilometres (60 miles) from Pyongyang which are suspected of storing waste connected with the country's nuclear arms programme.

"To organise a mission next week, we must have a response by Wednesday," IAEA spokesman David Kyd said ahead of the opening of the governors' meeting Tuesday.

Unless North Korea responded by Wednesday, the IAEA would refer the issue to the United Nations. South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-Joo told journalists in Seoul.

"If Pyongyang does not respond, the IAEA will deem non-compliance with the nuclear safeguards accord and the agency will take appropriate action, most probably a resolution," Han said.

The issue would then be brought up at the UN General Assembly.

"But whether the issue will go as high as the Security Council depends entirely on how North Korea responds in coming weeks," said Han.

Pyongyang has been refusing to allow inspections by the IAEA to ensure it is abiding by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

North Korea contacted the IAEA Monday and accused it of being "biased," but also signalled a readiness to resume talks in Pyongyang and to allow IAEA experts to visit maintenance works at nuclear installations.

But since the first round of talks in Pyongyang failed early September, the IAEA has insisted further consultations take place in Vienna. It has also demanded that its officials carry out a detailed inspection of the Yonbyon facilities.

In March, North Korea declared it would leave the NPT when the Geneva-based nuclear watchdog stepped up its demand for inspections of two North Korean sites suspected of concealing materials for nuclear weapons.

Pyongyang later said it would abide by the NPT but has continued to refuse access to inspectors.

In a statement from a foreign ministry spokesman Wednesday, North Korea warned it might retract its decision to stay in the NPT if the United States keeps pressing for talks on inspection of its nuclear facilities.

North Korea's official news agency also accused French President Francois Mitterrand of "outrageous" and "reckless" behaviour for attacking Pyongyang's suspected nuclear programme during a visit to South Korea last week.

IAEA Director Presses DPRK on 'Unlimited' Inspections

*SK2209013593 Seoul YONHAP in English
0114 GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director-general Hans Blix pressed North Korea Tuesday for an answer by Wednesday on a second round of nuclear inspection negotiations.

Speaking at the opening of the agency's Board of Governors meeting, Blix said there was no progress yet, because of denied access to actual sites, in trying to explain the discrepancy between North Korea's report and IAEA inspection results.

The IAEA asked that North Korea allow either a routine or ad hoc inspection from Sept. 25 to Oct. 9 and give its answer by Wednesday, Blix said.

The latest response from North Korea, received at the IAEA on Monday, said it is willing to hold the second round of negotiations in Vienna instead of insisting on Pyongyang.

But it repeated that it is "enough" for the IAEA to check on inspection equipment since North Korea has only suspended its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

Whether the IAEA can expand its scope of inspection activities depends entirely on the agency's fairness and progress in North Korea-U.S. talks, it said.

The agency recommended that Pyongyang send a delegation to the IAEA general meeting opening Sept. 27 for negotiations on these issues, Blix said, and the IAEA is willing to dispatch its team to Pyongyang as long as

specific dates are set on discussing ways to solve the North Korean nuclear problem.

Blix stressed that North Korea must comply with full-scope inspections, meaning the supply of additional information and access to clear the discrepancy between its report and IAEA inspection results.

Pyongyang especially must at least allow unlimited inspection of its declared nuclear facilities, Blix told the board.

The IAEA Board of Governors was scheduled to discuss on North Korea's nuclear inspection matters, No. 5 on the agenda, on Tuesday but pushed it back to Thursday, the last day of the meeting.

Officials said the postponement was to give North Korea the longest time possible to change its mind about negotiations with the IAEA and to leave enough time for board members to coordinate future actions on the issue.

Reportedly No IAEA Countermeasure If DPRK Accepts Inspection

SK2209095293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0905 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] It has been learned that if North Korea accepts ad hoc inspections [imsi sachal] proposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], neither the ongoing IAEA Board of Governors meeting nor the IAEA General Meeting would take any strong countermeasure [taeung chochi].

A government official said today [22 September]: Member nations of the IAEA Board of Governors, including the ROK and the United States, are preparing countermeasures, such as adoption of a resolution against North Korea, to make North Korea actively accede to nuclear negotiations. If North Korea changes its attitude by accepting ad hoc inspections, no measure unfavorable to North Korea will be taken.

He also said: Because North Korea recently sent a letter to the United States expressing its hope for resumption of U.S.-North Korean talks and has never declared the severance of dialogue, we cannot have a totally negative view on the possibility of changes in the North Korean attitude. Whether the North Korean nuclear issue will be referred to the UN Security Council is not clear at the current time.

IAEA General Conference To Discuss DPRK Nuclear Arms Issue

AU2309174593 Paris AFP in English
1733 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Vienna, Sept 23 (AFP)—Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) voted Thursday to hand on the issue of North Korea's suspected nuclear arms program to a meeting of the agency's General Conference opening here next Monday.

The decision was approved by 29 of the 34 members present at the Board of Governors meeting, with China, Libya, Syria, Pakistan and Vietnam abstaining.

The governors said they were "deeply concerned that essential elements" of earlier IAEA resolutions, passed last February and March, on North Korea "had still not been implemented."

The earlier resolutions called on North Korea to allow IAEA inspectors to visit two sites of the complex at Yongbyon where the organisation believes that nuclear wastes from laboratory nuclear tests in Pyongyang are present.

North Korea's representative here, Yun Ho-Jin, described the governors' decision as "unjust and not helpful for further contacts" with the IAEA. [passage omitted]

DPRK Offers To Resume Talks With IAEA on Inspections

AU2309111293 Paris AFP in English
1046 GMT 23 Sep 93

[Text] Vienna, Sept 23 (AFP)—North Korea has offered to resume talks with the IAEA on the resumption of inspections by the nuclear watchdog but still refuses to allow scrutiny of a site where the agency suspects a secret nuclear arms program is underway, an agency spokesman said Thursday.

In a letter to International Atomic Energy Agency Director General Hans Blix, Pyongyang said it was ready to reopen consultations, which have been on hold since February, but considered that "technical checks of monitoring equipment set up by the IAEA in North Korea would be "sufficient," Hans Friedrich Meyer said.

IAEA officials have repeatedly said such checks would be "insufficient" and have called on North Korea to abide by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and allow inspections of its nuclear research complex at Yongbyon, 100 kilometers (60 miles) from Pyongyang.

Since February, North Korea has only allowed technical checks of some IAEA equipment.

On Wednesday, North Korea publicly warned that if the United States continued to pressure it to accept IAEA inspections, it might go back on a decision to remain in the Non-Proliferation Treaty, after threatening earlier in the year to pull out.

Meanwhile the IAEA Board of Governors is examining a draft resolution presented by 22 of the agency's 35 members calling for the North Korean problem to be put on the agenda of the IAEA general conference opening here Monday.

The member countries express irritation with the lack of action, more than six months after the problem arose, and call on North Korea to allow inspectors into two

undeclared sites at the civilian-use nuclear complex in Yongbyon where the agency suspects there may be nuclear waste that is evidence of a military nuclear program.

Analysis, Commentary of DPRK-IAEA Inspections Issue

SK2409061893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0545 GMT
24 Sep 93

[Article by Yi Sun-kun]

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 24 (YONHAP)—The decision by the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] Board of Governors to refer the North Korean nuclear question to its general meeting next week underscores the sense of urgency and importance felt by the world community over the issue.

What action the IAEA general meeting will take and what kind of effect it will have on North Korea are difficult to predict at this juncture, most observers agree.

Nevertheless, it is politically significant, they say, if only because the general meeting is taking up the North Korean issue for the first time.

The Board of Governors had been expected to assess the progress of talks between the IAEA and North Korea thus far and summarize it in "a statement of the chairman."

Instead, the board took a much stronger action, adopting a resolution and referring the question to the coming general meeting. It reflects how seriously most members of the board are taking the North Korean issue.

In fact, the board, anxious to see a change in North Korea's attitude, postponed its discussions on the North Korean issue until the last day of the session. Having heard nothing from Pyongyang, most governors realized the seriousness of the matter.

Moreover, while the board meeting was going on, North Korea issued a Foreign Ministry statement insisting that its talks with the IAEA and with South Korea could not be conditions for a third round high-level conference with the United States.

North Korea even threatened again that it could still withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The North Korean statement came as a shock here as Pyongyang appeared to ignore the IAEA itself.

The shock was felt especially hard by IAEA officials as they had made considerable concessions in order to appease Pyongyang, which had been harping on the theme of alleged "unfairness and partiality" of the IAEA.

In its talks with North Korea, the IAEA had not even mentioned ad hoc or regular inspection of nuclear facilities, let alone special inspection.

The IAEA, in fact, was treading so softly and gingerly over North Korea that it was actually afraid some other countries might complain about its "partiality for North Korea," if it tried to conduct only ad hoc or routine inspections, which are limited to servicing equipment and changing batteries.

If the IAEA shows further flexibility, North Korea is likely to make more demands and the problem will become more difficult to resolve. This, in essence, was the position Hans Blix, director general, was reported to have taken as he briefed the Board of Governors.

The IAEA has resolved to continue to put pressure on North Korea to fulfill its duty as a signatory of the NPT regime, the observers say.

As it stands, the North Korean nuclear issue is expected to be taken up by the IAEA general meeting toward the end of the session, probably on Oct. 1, as an additional agenda item, unless there is a drastic change in the meantime.

Most analysts say, however, they don't expect any firm action to emerge from the meeting because, general political significance aside, the IAEA general meeting has no power to impose sanctions against a member country.

In the end, resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue has to depend on the progress of the high-level talks between the United States and North Korea.

There still remains a possibility for the IAEA to continue its talks with North Korea since Pyongyang, at the last possible moment, sent a telegram indicating it was prepared to hold their second round of talks in Vienna.

But at the same time, North Korea, which attended the Board of Governors meeting as an observer, has stressed once again IAEA "impartiality" under any circumstances, indicating there is no chance for Pyongyang to change its attitude.

One North Korean official even went as far as to say that although North Korea remains in the NPT regime "politically," it is under no obligation to implement the nuclear safeguards agreement.

This hardline stance could result from a possibility that Pyongyang is not well aware of "the international climate" against its nuclear issue.

Pyongyang could also be concerned about "loss of the so-called nuclear card" for negotiations with the United States and Japan if IAEA inspection convincingly proves that North Korea is not developing nuclear weapons after all, some diplomatic observers here say.

If this is true, North Korea will continue to try to buy time while holding negotiations with those who could help its sagging economy revive. After reaping some benefit through the use of the nuclear card, then it would probably face serious talks with the IAEA, they say.

In any event, however, pressure on North Korea, in any form or shape, will increase when the IAEA general meeting, with nearly 120 member countries, begins to discuss its nuclear question. Whether it likes it or not, North Korea will come to realize it's better to resolve the issue as soon as possible for its own sake, some IAEA officials say.

Han Says West Should 'Persuade' DPRK; Is Against 'Threats'

SK2509093693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0916 GMT 25 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—Western countries are calling for a more stern stance than before on North Korea's nuclear situation and the coming 2 to 3 weeks will be a crucial, decisive period, South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Saturday.

"Hardliners are gaining voice within the United States, and the voice is rising to a point of concern," Han told South Korean correspondents here, adding he was worried it may lead to a confrontation.

If the North Korean nuclear issue is taken up at the U.N. Security Council sometime late October, "a worrisome situation" may emerge, he said, predicting that even China is unlikely to abstain this time.

But South Korea and the United States still believe they should try to persuade North Korea once more, and it would be better for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Assembly to not include strong threats of demands such as urging the Security Council to impose sanctions, he said.

Han stopped by Tokyo on his way to the U.N. General Assembly.

Seoul had thought Pyongyang would come out softer in order to hold next round of high-level talks with Washington. But it turned more hardline, threatening to go ahead and withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

The Stalinist state, after two rounds of high-level talks with the United States, said it is temporarily suspending its NPT withdrawal.

Some European countries are questioning if they must keep North Korea in the NPT regime at this point, saying instead that they should take commensurate action if Pyongyang does pull out of the treaty.

Even a bigger threat than North Korea's nuclear program is its development of biological and chemical weapons, Han warned.

Pyongyang does not appear to have completed nuclear arms but it has biological and chemical weapons and the capability to load it on missiles, he said.

Japan, as threatened as South Korea, is able to defend against missiles but Seoul cannot, said Han.

South Korea should not be left out of Japan-U.S. discussions over North Korea's missile threats, and it is better to launch a tripartite cooperation channel, he said.

ROK Does Not Intend for DPRK To Be 'Isolated'

SK2509032993 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Sep 93 p 2

[Text] Kim Si-chung, minister of science and technology, will participate in the 37th general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] that will be held in Vienna, Austria on 27 September. It was revealed on 24 September that he will propose joint international management of nuclear materials possessed by the countries of the world.

In connection with North Korea's nuclear issue, Minister Kim explained: "The ROK does not want North Korea to be isolated internationally, which is the current situation. If North Korea's nuclear transparency is guaranteed, it will be possible to carry out on a full-scale South-North scientific and technological cooperation, including cooperation in the field of atomic energy. The preconditions for this is for North Korea to return completely to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and accept inspection by the IAEA."

Russian Reporter Says IAEA 'Demanding Biased Inspections'

SK2509062293 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Sep 93

[From the "Today's World" program]

[Text] The Board of Governors meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] ended in Vienna. In connection with this, reporter Vladimir (Kordlev) writes the following:

During the 2-day Board of Governors meeting, the Korean peninsula's nuclear issue was discussed. The issue of IAEA containment of the DPRK's nuclear sites was pointed out.

As known, the IAEA has been demanding biased inspections of Pyongyang's nuclear sites. The DPRK agreed to hold talks regarding this matter. However, differences still exist between the two sides regarding this matter.

In the Board of Governors meeting, the delegates of the DPRK put forth a series of conditions. However, a complete agreement regarding these conditions was not reached. The Board of Governors decided that the issue of these conditions will be discussed again at the IAEA General Meeting which will be held in Vienna on 27 September.

IAEA Position on DPRK Nuclear Issue Analyzed
SK2509112393 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 25 Sep 93 p 3

[Article by Vienna-based correspondent Ko Sung-chol: "Prospects of North Korean Nuclear Issue Turned Over to IAEA General Assembly"]

[Text] The regular meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] Board of Governors was held from 21 to 23 September. With it, the North Korean nuclear issue faced a new prospect.

The Board of Governors meeting decided to forward the North Korean nuclear issue to an IAEA general meeting scheduled to begin on 27 September.

Even if another resolution is adopted at the IAEA general meeting over the following weekend, it is not likely that this resolution would greatly differ from the one urging North Korea to accept inspections and exert serious pressure on North Korea.

The change in position of the IAEA and its major member states, revealed during the recent regular Board of Governors meeting, suggests the direction the IAEA will take in the future to solve the North Korean nuclear issue.

The report made by IAEA Director-general Hans Blix during the recent Board of Governors meeting does not contain the words "special inspection." This means that the position of the IAEA, which has been demanding an inspection of two unregistered facilities in Yongbyon in North Korea, has been relaxed to some extent. Last February, the IAEA pointed out that serious discrepancies were discovered between the content of what North Korea had registered and the results of the IAEA's inspections. Accordingly, the IAEA resolved to conduct a special inspection of unregistered facilities in order to probe this.

North Korea contacted relevant IAEA officials in Pyongyang from 1 to 3 September in an attempt to express its readiness to resume negotiations with the IAEA. However, North Korea did not reveal its willingness to accept the inspection.

The IAEA's inspection team conducted a total of six ad hoc [imsi] inspections since the Nuclear Safeguards Accord was effectuated between April of last year to this February.

Following this, the IAEA was allowed to conduct only checking activities, including the replacing and sealing of films and batteries for the surveillance camera, last May and August.

In a message sent to the IAEA during its Board of Governors meeting, North Korea stated that "it will accept future inspection activities only to the extent of checking of the equipment."

In particular, the demand for special inspection of North Korea was omitted during the recent Board of Governors meeting and the level of the IAEA's demand was noticeably relaxed to the extent that the IAEA would accept even ad hoc inspections.

However, one cannot view this as an entirely advantageous development for North Korea. North Korea is again revealing a possibility of withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. But during the recent Board of Governors meeting, some members stressed that "there is no need to forcibly bind North Korea with the NPT." They contended that if North Korea withdraws from the NPT, some other steps must be worked out to cope with this.

However, the United States believes that keeping North Korea within the NPT system is more advantageous for maintaining the U.S.-led NPT system.

Some U.S. Government officials hold that it is better for the United States to conduct nuclear inspections at a level that can prevent North Korea from pushing for further nuclear development, instead of taking North Korea to task over how much plutonium North Korea has produced so far.

As the result of these developments, the people's attention is focused on future North Korea-IAEA negotiations, North Korea-U.S. high-level talks, and North-South dialogue. Concerning the strained situation in which North Korea is desperately striving to maintain its political system, some diplomatic experts pointed out that it is more desirable to induce North Korea's opening by recognizing its "nuclear card" to some extent.

DPRK Refuses IAEA Proposal To Resume Negotiations

SK2709133893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1300 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Report by AFP-YONHAP News Agency from Vienna]

[Text] Hans Meyer, spokesman for the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], revealed today that North Korea has refused to accept the IAEA's proposal to hold the second round of negotiation regarding nuclear inspections in Vienna.

Spokesman Meyer said that Choe Hak-kun, minister of North Korea's Atomic Energy Industry, sent a letter to the IAEA informing it of this. Spokesman Meyer said that North Korea claimed in the letter that the IAEA should be held responsible for a grave consequence which will arise [yagidoel chungdaehan kyolgw] for making it impossible to hold nuclear negotiations.

The first negotiations between North Korea and the IAEA were held in Pyongyang early this month. The second negotiation had been scheduled to be held in Vienna between 5 and 8 October.

North Korea's decision is aimed at coping with the fact that the IAEA Board of Governors meeting adopted a resolution expressing deep apprehension because North Korea has not allowed the IAEA to thoroughly inspect its nuclear facilities.

DPRK Fails in Bid To Prevent IAEA Discussion

*AU2809141793 Paris AFP in English
1405 GMT 28 Sep 93*

[Text] Vienna, Sept 28 (AFP)—North Korea on Tuesday [28 September] failed in a bid to prevent the International Atomic Energy Agency discussing its refusal to allow inspection of its civilian nuclear facilities.

The hardline communist state opposed a proposal to put the item on the agenda at the general assembly, which opened here on Monday.

The proposal was put forward by the assembly's general committee in line with the resolution adopted by the agency's executive organ, the council of governors last Thursday.

North Korea demanded a vote, which went against it, with 69 countries voting in favour of discussing the North Korean issue and 10 abstaining (China, Vietnam, Pakistan, Syria, Libya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Namibia, Cuba and the Vatican). Pyongyang voted against.

North Korea then argued that a seven-day delay allowed for under the rules had not been respected and demanded a second vote, for which a majority of two thirds was required. In the second vote, 69 countries voted in favour and only North Korea against.

The question, worded "implementation of the accord with North Korea relative to the application of guarantees under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty" was entered onto the agenda and will be discussed at the earliest on Thursday, but more likely on Friday.

On the eve of the general assembly North Korea cancelled scheduled consultations next Monday in Vienna with the IAEA and threatened to refuse any kind of inspection whatsoever if the agency stepped up its pressure on Pyongyang.

The head of the French delegation to the assembly, Philippe Rouvillois, on Tuesday said the credibility of the agency and international guarantees was at stake over North Korea.

Drawing a parallel with Iraq, Rouvillois said the agency had a "clear" responsibility "to demonstrate that you cannot refuse to fulfill your international commitments with impunity."

He said North Korea must go back definitively on its threat to pull out of the treaty and to fulfill all its international obligations with regard to non-proliferation.

Pyongyang suspended its decision to quit the treaty in June.

Meanwhile, North Korea on Tuesday called for the global eradication of nuclear weapons to remove the danger of nuclear war.

"When the nuclear problem is resolved and denuclearisation realised on the Korean peninsula, the tension will be relaxed in the region that is fraught with the biggest danger of nuclear war," the Korean Workers Party daily, *Rondong Sinmun*, reported in an article carried by the Korean Central News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

Editorials Urge ROK To Strengthen Stance Against DPRK

SK2909054393

[Editorial Report] On 29 September, five Seoul vernacular newspapers publish editorials on the recent moves and attitude of North Korea pertaining to its nuclear issue and on its troop reinforcements reported by foreign media.

The liberal daily TONG-A ILBO on page 3 carries a 1,200-word editorial entitled, "North Korea's Dangerous Choice." Noting that the situation on the Korean peninsula entered into "the aspect of tension" due to the North Korean nuclear issue, the editorial says that resolution to this issue through negotiations seems to be "no longer effective" because North Korea has turned to a "super hard-line" stance at these "critical moments." Pointing to the decision of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] to adopt the North Korean nuclear issue as an agenda item at its General Assembly after North Korea refused a second round of nuclear negotiations with the IAEA, the editorial stresses that trying to persuade North Korea through negotiations is merely a "waste of time" because North Korea does not want to abandon its intention to develop nuclear weapons and brands the intention as a "dangerous choice."

The editorial adds that North Korea's troop reinforcement along the Armistice Line is an "alarming movement" and urges the people to "readjust" their "optimistic view" which they have toward the North Korean regime. Pointing out that North Korea's arms expansion maneuvers will further aggravate its economic crisis, the editorial says that this North Korean movement is aimed at maintaining a strong military power with "a few nuclear warheads" to solve all problems in their own way. The editorial warns that we should "pay keen attention" to North Korean actions, urging the people not to cause disaster by "excessively relying on negotiations," and that we should resolutely show our will and position for "full-fledged confrontation."

The conservative daily CHOSON ILBO on page 3 carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled, "Is North Korea Heading for a Cliff?" Pointing to North Korea's refusal

to hold negotiations with the IAEA on nuclear inspections, the editorial says North Korean moves only increase the people's image that North Korea is an "incredible group" and prompted by North Korea's "reckless choice," the international will for removing the nuclear suspicion has been strengthened. Pointing to President Clinton's speech at the United Nations stressing the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the editorial says that his speech is primarily "aimed at North Korea." The editorial adds that North Korea's supreme diplomatic task is to improve relations with Japan and the United States but this task has reached its "limit" because of U.S.-Japan joint countermeasures against North Korea's recent moves. The editorial concludes that if North Korea finally withdraws from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] without realizing this goal, it will be further isolated and its economic crisis will be aggravated.

The moderate HANGUK ILBO on page 3 carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Does North Korea Want Sanctions?" Recalling North Korea's past negotiations with the IAEA and the United States as aimed at pursuing its own interest, the editorial says that this movement is a preplanned series of political and military activities. The editorial stresses that no matter what pretext North Korea may put forward, the removal of suspicion concerning the North Korean nuclear issue is the ROK's "ultimate target" which it cannot concede and that both the ROK and the United States have "nothing further to concede" to North Korea.

The editorial notes that North Korea's refusal to negotiate with the ROK and the IAEA will make sanctions by the UN Security Council inevitable. The editorial calls on the IAEA General Assembly and the UN Security Council to work out "concrete countermeasures" to resolve the North Korean nuclear problem.

The moderate daily KYONGHYANG SINMUN on page 3 carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled, "How Much Do We Know About North Korea's Movement?" Pointing to recent foreign reports on the North Korean nuclear issue and its troop reinforcements on the Korean peninsula, the editorial notes that the optimistic view that the North Korean nuclear issue can be resolved through dialogue and negotiations has become "unclear" to the great extent. The editorial then stresses that there is a great possibility that the North Korean nuclear issue will be turned over to the United Nations from the IAEA, and international sanctions against North Korea will be inevitable because North Korea refused nuclear negotiations with IAEA. Noting that we always depended on intelligence and analysis from the United States and Japan on the North Korean nuclear issue, the editorial urges the government to strengthen the ROK's own intelligence network concerning North Korean affairs by stressing that the "direct victim" of North Korea's nuclear development is the ROK.

The pro-government daily SEOUL SINMUN on page 3 carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Our New Army." Pointing to the report on North Korea's troop reinforcement along the Armistice Line after refusing to hold nuclear negotiations with the IAEA, the editorial stresses that the ROK should strengthen its defense posture to cope with North Korea's "threat of war" and that the ROK's trust in and expectations of the Army for national defense and security are "invariable." The editorial adds that the security situation in Northeastern Asia has been aggravated despite the turning of the Cold War era to the time of reconciliation and cooperation. The editorial then urges the people to strengthen self-defense capabilities to ensure "genuine peace and security."

IAEA General Session To Adopt Resolution Against DPRK

SK2909233793 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2215 GMT 29 Sep 93

[By correspondent Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] During its general session tomorrow, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] will adopt a resolution urging North Korea to fully implement the Nuclear Safeguard Accord.

In the draft of the IAEA general session's resolution just obtained by KBS, the IAEA general session expresses deep concern over North Korea violating its duty of implementing the Nuclear Safeguard Accord and urges North Korea to fully implement it at once.

In the draft, the IAEA also expresses deep concern about North Korea's nonimplementation of the Nuclear Safeguard Accord, because it recently refused to receive the IAEA regular [tongsangjokin] and general [ilbanjokin] inspections.

In particular, the draft of the IAEA resolution stresses that North Korea should implement the resolution already adopted by the UN Security Council and the IAEA board of governors meeting.

In addition, the draft of the resolution supports a series of measures taken by the IAEA so far for North Korea to implement the Nuclear Safeguard Accord, reaffirms the validity of the nuclear accord between the IAEA and North Korea, and positively supports the unprejudiced efforts made by the IAEA secretary general and the IAEA Secretariat for North Korea to implement the accord.

The draft of the resolution will be submitted to the IAEA general session tomorrow and will be adopted through discussions and resolutions of each country's delegates attending the general session.

Foreign Minister Han Speaks at UN General Assembly

SK3009010893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT
30 Sep 93

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu declared his country's bid for a nonpermanent seat on the U.N. Security Council Wednesday.

In a keynote speech at the General Assembly, Han gave support to establishing U.N. stand-by forces for more effective peace-keeping and urged nuclear powers to join a comprehensive test ban.

While calling on North Korea to comply with its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), he drew attention to safety problems at Pyongyang's nuclear reactors.

"We will actively seek ways to increase our contribution to international organizations," he said. "In this regard, the Republic of Korea hopes to better contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security by having an opportunity to serve in the Security Council in a near future."

Officials said Seoul plans to bid for the seat for 1996-1997.

Supporting a more readily available, faster responding U.N. force to prevent and resolve regional conflicts, an idea long entertained by Washington, the foreign minister said a stand-by force "is an appropriate way to enhance the United Nations' role in meeting new challenges to peace."

The speech was imbued with calls against proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, not only related to North Korea but as a global threat.

"... Given the inequality inherent in the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, nuclear powers are urged to actively join the efforts for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) while decreasing their nuclear arsenal," Han said.

"At the same time, the United Nations conventional arms register that was launched with the participation of more than seventy member states should be implemented on a universal basis as soon as possible," he said, supporting the idea of declaring all inflow and outflow of military equipments and materials with the United Nations.

The foreign minister reiterated the two demands on North Korea as stated in the Security Council's resolution, that Pyongyang comply with IAEA safeguards accord and at the same time talk with Seoul for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

But he called new attention to safety threats of North Korea's secretive nuclear facilities.

"My delegation also remains deeply concerned about the safety of North Korean nuclear power reactors. The IAEA and the countries concerned should pay special attention to the safety of (North Korea's) nuclear facilities," he said.

Draft Resolution on DPRK Inspections Introduced at IAEA Meeting

SK3009093893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT
30 Sep 93

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—A draft resolution calling on North Korea to accept nuclear inspections was introduced on Thursday to the current regular meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) being held in Vienna.

Its introduction came on the eve of the planned handling of the North Korean nuclear issue by the 37th IAEA general meeting on Oct. 1 as a special agenda.

The draft resolution expresses a serious concern about the fact that the three separate decisions made by IAEA Board of Governors meetings and the essence of the U.N. Security Council decision made last May with respect to the North Korean nuclear question have not been implemented to date.

The draft makes it clear that North Korea has the treaty obligation to abide completely by the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement.

It also strongly supports the efforts made by IAEA authorities to get the nuclear issues resolved, thus rejecting North Korea's complaint about "impartiality" on the part of the IAEA.

The resolution recommends that North Korea's nuclear issues be taken up as an official agenda at the 38th IAEA regular meeting next year.

A source at the IAEA meeting said the draft resolution has been prepared amid the spreading sense of alarm among IAEA member countries at North Korea's recent rejection of IAEA inspections and threat to boycott further talks with the IAEA.

The source said that there will be no problem in obtaining the passage of the resolution as an overwhelming majority, 69, of the IAEA member countries voted for the adoption of the nuclear issues as a special topic of the current meeting on Sept. 28.

Besides, even China, Libya and Cuba, which had in the past defended North Korea's position, abstained instead of voting against it on Sept. 28, the source added.

IAEA Resolution on North Korea To Be 'Moderately Worded'*AU0110123893 Paris AFP in English
1125 GMT 1 Oct 93*

[Text] Vienna, Oct 1 (AFP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was set to adopt Friday [1 October] a moderately worded resolution urging North Korea to accept nuclear inspections but avoiding any ultimatums to keep the path clear for further talks, agency sources said.

The draft resolution, scheduled to be approved at the closing session Friday of the IAEA general conference, leaves aside original plans to take the issue of North Korea's refusal to open key sites to inspection to the UN Security Council for the possible imposition of sanctions.

North Korea reiterated here Thursday that the sites concerned by the IAEA demands were non-nuclear military installations which it refused to open to inspection.

North Korea's delegate, foreign ministry official Li Sung Hyon, denounced the "political pressures" from certain unnamed countries, a clear reference to the United States, and questioned the "fairness and impartiality" of the IAEA.

He said the nuclear watchdog agency was responsible for the failure to implement the safeguards agreement under the framework of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and confirmed the cancellation of talks scheduled next week with IAEA officials.

However, he did not repeat past threats to "reconsider" North Korean approval of some kinds of inspections or permission given for the IAEA to do maintenance work on its monitoring equipment in the country.

The IAEA, referring to various resolutions made previously by its governing body and the UN Security Council, said it still insisted it be allowed to inspect the nuclear plants at Yongbyon, some 90 kilometres (56 miles) north of Pyongyang.

The agency said it suspected that two undeclared nuclear sites at Yongbyon hold nuclear waste from laboratory experiments to develop nuclear weapons. North Korea says the sites are "military facilities."

The IAEA resolution will express "grave concern" that North Korea "has failed to discharge its safeguard obligations and has recently widened the area of non-compliance by not accepting scheduled agency ad hoc and routine inspections as required by its safeguards agreement with IAEA."

The IAEA also urged North Korea "to cooperate immediately with the Agency in full implementation of the safeguards agreement."

North Korea threatened in March to withdraw from the NPT rather than allow inspections at Yongbyon, but suspended its decision in June.

If it had gone ahead, the hardline communist state would have been the first member to quit the pact signed in 1970 which requires inspections of nuclear sites

Meanwhile, South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-Joo said Friday that his country opposed immediate international sanctions against its northern neighbour over its nuclear weapons programme.

He said there was no guarantee that an economic embargo would force the north to give up its nuclear weapons programme. Analysts in Seoul said the north's economy was basically self-sufficient.

The head of the French delegation to the IAEA conference, Philippe Rouvillois, said earlier that the credibility of the agency and international guarantees was at stake over North Korea

DPRK Ambassador Responds To IAEA Moves To Adopt Resolution*SK0110010893 Seoul YONHAP in English
0050 GMT 1 Oct 93*

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 30 (YONHAP)—North Korea struck back Thursday at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for moves to adopt a resolution against it, demanding the agency first address its fairness.

Roving Ambassador Yi Sang-hyon, taking the floor at the agency's 37th general meeting here, accused certain members of the nuclear watchdog of politically abusing the IAEA to exert pressure against North Korea.

Forty-three members had submitted a resolution to the meeting earlier in the day urging the Stalinist state to negotiate with the IAEA on fullscope nuclear inspection.

The agency proposed holding negotiations from Oct. 5 to 8, but the likelihood of this happening is getting slimmer as North Korea takes an increasingly hardline stance.

Yi said that the two sides must first discuss and solve the IAEA Secretariat's unfairness and bias before expecting resolution of the North Korean nuclear situation.

Apparently pointing to the United States as he described a superpower out to crush communism, Yi said the IAEA was being controlled by a country that is trying to force open Pyongyang's military installations.

The IAEA, he said, must take full responsibility for the problems between North Korea and the agency.

Answering reporters on why Pyongyang is not obligated to accept IAEA inspections, the ambassador recalled that North Korea has not begun legal procedures to formally suspend its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

North Korea may have declared it is suspending its pullout, but the decision was purely a political one and no steps were taken to formalize it, said Yi.

"We, therefore, have no legal responsibilities to adhere to the nuclear safeguards accord," he said. "Under such extraordinary circumstances, we don't have to accept inspections. It is unfair of IAEA to unilaterally demand the inspections."

Pyongyang's proposal to hold negotiations with the IAEA early this month was foiled because the IAEA board of governors adopted a resolution against North Korea, Yi said.

But Pyongyang may wait and see the IAEA Secretariat's attitude in the coming days and decide whether to okay the agency's proposal for Oct. 5-8 talks, he said.

IAEA Says Chances of Talks With DPRK 'Appear Remote'

SK0210002493 Seoul YONHAP in English
0012 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Vienna, Oct. 1 (YONHAP)—Chances appear remote for a second round of negotiations between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and North Korea, IAEA spokesman Hans Meyer said Friday.

North Korea had proposed holding negotiations during the 37th IAEA general conference and the IAEA counterproposed that they meet in Vienna on Oct. 5-8, Meyer said.

The IAEA had hoped to have preliminary contacts with North Korea during the general conference, but North Korea has not given any indication it will send a delegation, Meyer said.

He said that there has not been any formal notification from North Korea on its intention to reject the talks, but the IAEA regards the North Korean warning issued on Sept. 27 as a virtual rejection of further talks with the IAEA.

In a telegram sent to IAEA Secretary-general Hans Blix on Sept. 27, North Korea warned that it will cancel the talks if the IAEA adopts an anti-North Korean resolution at its general conference.

Meyer indicated that the IAEA will consider taking followup measures including submitting a report on the North Korean nuclear issue to the U.N. General Assembly.

Meanwhile, David Kyd, another IAEA spokesman, said he also saw slim chances of IAEA's talks with North Korea being realized. But since the IAEA has no intention of isolating North Korea, it still awaits a North Korean reply, he added.

ROK Welcomes Passage of IAEA Resolution

SK0210013693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0100 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman said on 2 October that the government believes that the fact that a resolution urging North Korea to implement the nuclear accord was passed at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) general conference reflects the opinion of the international community that resolving the North's nuclear issue cannot be delayed any longer.

The government revealed that it urges North Korea to take various measures to dispel suspicions of its nuclear development by positively accepting all peaceful efforts to resolve the nuclear issue as soon as possible, fulfill the obligations with the IAEA, and implement the joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

DPRK Urged To Take Note of IAEA Resolution

SK0210014393 Seoul YONHAP in English
0120 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea has urged North Korea to take note of an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolution on its nuclear problem, warning Pyongyang that it reflects a global consensus that the situation cannot be allowed to drag on any longer.

"This resolution is the first expression of deep interest and concern in the North Korean nuclear problem by the IAEA general meeting, the highest decision-making authority of the 117-member organization," says a Foreign Ministry statement issued Saturday.

"We believe that it reflects the prevalent consensus in the international community that the solution of the North Korean nuclear problem can no longer be delayed," the statement says.

The IAEA general meeting adopted a resolution in Vienna on Saturday urging the Stalinist state to cooperate "immediately" with the agency for full implementation of its nuclear safeguards accord.

Forty-six members sponsored the resolution, and 72 out of 85 voting countries said yes to adopting it. Only North Korea and Libya voted against, while China abstained.

The IAEA was denied access to North Korea's nuclear facilities after it demanded to see two highly suspicious sites, and all inspection activities are currently suspended.

The statement urges North Korea to accept the international community's peaceful efforts for resolution of the situation and to comply with its obligations with the IAEA.

YONHAP Commentary on DPRK's Inspections Stance*SK0210023593 Seoul YONHAP in English
0208 GMT 2 Oct 93*

[By Yi Son-kun]

[Text] Vienna, Oct. 2 (YONHAP)—An overwhelming majority of the world community stepped up the pressure on North Korea when the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) passed a resolution Friday urging the communist regime once again to accept IAEA inspection of its nuclear facilities.

But while the IAEA demands immediate and overall acceptance of its inspection, North Korea reacted strongly, refusing to talk to the IAEA before it resumes negotiations with the United States, thus complicating the situation further.

The United States has said it will not negotiate with North Korea unless Pyongyang negotiates with the IAEA for inspection and resume its dialogue with South Korea on efforts, among other things, to denuclearize the Korean peninsula.

Although the passage of a resolution on North Korea was the first in the IAEA's history, it has only managed to appeal to North Korea to accept its inspection and promised to deal with the North Korean issue at the next general conference.

The IAEA has no other alternative to counter North Korea if Pyongyang continues to take the hardline policy.

In other words, the North Korean question was once again proved to be an issue that the IAEA cannot help resolve.

There is a possibility, of course, that the North Korean issue will be referred to the United Nations Security Council for further action, including economic sanctions.

But many analysts believe the problem can be solved only through talks between North Korea and the United States.

If Pyongyang is using its threat to leave the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) as a means to squeeze economic aid from the West, especially from the United States, as some analysts believe, it will no doubt continue to use the issue of IAEA inspections to keep its contact with the United States.

In his speech to the IAEA general conference, North Korean representative Kim Kwang-sop denounced the United States and said the North Korean nuclear issue is not a technical problem but a "political issue."

Yet, Kim declared that North Korea was convinced that the problem of inspection will be resolved through successful talks between Pyongyang and Washington,

hinting strongly that North Korea wishes to continue its negotiations with the United States.

Other North Korean officials, using many international occasions, also expressed their country's wishes for direct negotiations with the United States. Invariably, they all expressed complaints that Washington was delaying the U.S.-North Korean high-level talks by attaching various conditions.

Most diplomatic sources here do not believe, however, that the United States will accept North Korea's demands, including improvement in bilateral relations and economic aid, just because North Korea would accept IAEA inspection.

What is most likely to happen, therefore, is that the issue will continue to be debated in the international arena until all concerned nations such as Japan, the United States, China and South Korea arrived at a point of agreement satisfactory to each and every one of them.

In this regard, many observers believe South Korea should not simply stay in the ranks of countries like the United States and Japan to keep putting pressure on North Korea to accept nuclear inspection.

Rather, Seoul should establish an independent position that is most beneficial for it and pursue quiet diplomacy on the basis of its new policy, they say.

Since each concerned country seems to be pursuing its own interest, South Korea should put the interest of "the Korean people" ahead of all other considerations and pursue a policy on the North Korean issue accordingly, they say.

DPRK Replaces Official To Address UN General Assembly*SK0210060893 Seoul YONHAP in English
0557 GMT 2 Oct 93*

[Text] United Nations, Oct. 1 (YONHAP)—North Korea has changed its mind on who will address the U.N. General Assembly on Monday, deciding to send Vice Foreign Minister Song Won-ho instead of Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, a deputy premier, officials at the North Korean mission confirmed Friday.

They said Song instead of Kim will make the keynote speech at the United Nations, but did not give reasons for the last-minute switch.

Observers believe that Pyongyang is trying to keep as low a profile as possible now its nuclear suspicion is becoming an international issue, and thus decided to send a lower-level figure to the United Nations.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) general conference adopted a resolution in Vienna on Friday urging North Korea to immediately cooperate with the agency on fullscope nuclear safeguards accord.

The IAEA submits its annual report to the U.N. Security Council between middle and late October.

DPRK Delegate to IAEA Says 'No Obligation' To Accept Inspections

SK0210084093 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
2 Oct 93 p 5

[“Questions and Answers Between Yi Song-hyon, researcher at the North Korean Diplomatic Research Institute, and unidentified reporter”—place, date not given]

[Text] Yi Song-hyon, researcher at the North Korean Diplomatic Research Institute, attended the 37th General Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] as a North Korean delegate. He stressed that the North Korean position is that unless the issue of the IAEA's impartiality is resolved first, it cannot accept inspections and that the key to resolving the North Korean nuclear issue depends on progress in dialogue with the United States.

Questions and answers between Yi Song-hyon and reporter are as follows:

[Unidentified reporter] What are the grounds of refusing the IAEA's inspection?

[Yi Song-hyon] We consider that the declaration of the withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] last spring has already been in effect and we have no obligations to the treaty in terms of international laws. We also think that our side has no legal obligations to the nuclear safeguards accord. However, it is seriously not wrong that we might have political obligations if one so insists. Under such “special circumstances,” our side has no obligations to accept the inspection and the IAEA's unilateral forcible demand for acceptance of an inspection is entirely unjust.

[Reporter] What is your side's policy on second round negotiations with the IAEA?

[Yi] We consider that negotiations with the IAEA in early October will not likely be held for the time being because the IAEA Board of Governor's meeting adopted a resolution. I believe, however, that Pyongyang will make a decision on the negotiations which were proposed by the IAEA to be held from 5 to 8 October after watching the IAEA's General Assembly and the attitude of its secretariat.

[Reporter] What is the current status and prospect for dialogue between the United States and North Korea?

[Yi] The decisive starting point for the North Korean nuclear issue to be raised internationally is that the United States handed over satellite intelligence to the IAEA and put unjust pressure on our side for special inspections. Therefore, we think that the United States,

which manipulates the IAEA and other international organizations behind the scenes, has the key to the solution to the problem.

DPRK Foreign Ministry's Statement on IAEA Resolution

SK0410230093 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2116 GMT 4 Oct 93

[Statement issued by a DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman in Pyongyang on 4 October regarding the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, resolution on the nuclear issue—read by announcer]

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] brought up our issue [uri munje] for discussions at its 37th general meeting, which was held recently, and adopted a so-called resolution, contradicting our sincere efforts and many countries' desire to resolve the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula through negotiations.

We regard the adoption of a resolution against us at the IAEA general meeting as a violent infringement upon our Republic's sovereignty, as well as a part of the insidious political offensive aimed at international pressure on us, which we strongly oppose.

At a time when the DPRK and the United States have held negotiations for resolving the nuclear issue in recent days and when negotiations between the DPRK and the IAEA are being promoted, a resolution on our issue has been adopted. We cannot help but consider this to be a result of the political scheme to block the nuclear issue from being resolved through negotiations and to stifle [apsal] our Republic. This also shows that the range of unfair treatment of us is being expanded by some members of the IAEA.

Presenting our issue on the agenda of the IAEA general meeting and adopting a resolution on it were conducted according to a scenario written by some Western forces in the IAEA and the Secretariat of the Agency in order to avoid their direct responsibility for the nuclear issue by creating an outside pretext [woepi], while saying that the demand for inspections has been called for by the international community.

DPRK-U.S. talks and DPRK-IAEA negotiations that have been held up to the present clearly reveal who is responsible for the origin of and complication of the nuclear issue.

Thus, being in an awkward situation, some Western forces in the IAEA and its Secretariat foolishly attempted to avoid their responsibility by making it appear that this unjust demand is the will of the international community in the name of the IAEA general meeting.

In view of this, it is needless to say that the so-called international community's demand is no more than a veil for concealing the misdeeds of some Western forces.

We will never recognize such a demand blatantly violating the sovereignty of a country and a nation, with the interests of Western countries as the yardstick, as the will of the international community.

The course of the IAEA general meeting once again proved that the steps taken by the IAEA Secretariat and its Board of Governors regarding our issue in the past have been unjustifiable.

The resolution of the recent IAEA general meeting refrained from using such coercive words as special [tukpyol] inspection and complaint at the United Nations, which some quarters of the IAEA Secretariat and its Board of Governors had not forgotten to use whenever they randomly issued resolutions on our issue.

This was because such measures of the IAEA Secretariat and the Board of Governors were so unjust that they could not be followed by the majority of member states attending the IAEA General Assembly.

Such results of the IAEA General Assembly reveal the vulnerable and unjustifiable acts of some IAEA officials who had frantically called for adopting the resolution of special inspections against us in the past.

In the face of this reality, the IAEA has no justification or courage to interfere in resolving our nuclear issue.

Some officials of the IAEA must be duly held responsible for breaking its negotiations with us and preventing the resolution of the nuclear issue due to their unfair acts.

Of course, as a member of the international community, we respect the IAEA. There is no change in our will to discharge faithfully the duty we have assumed before the IAEA.

Our comments are confined to the IAEA officials who follow the Western forces. It was due to the IAEA partiality and limitedness [chehansong], that the United States has talked with us. Practical questions have been discussed to resolve the nuclear issue at the talks.

Today's situation proves once again that the nuclear issue can be resolved only through DPRK-U.S. talks. As in the past, we will also make all efforts for a fair and early solution of the nuclear issue.

DPRK Ignores IAEA Proposal for Second Round of Talks

*SK0610004393 Seoul YONHAP in English
0004 GMT 6 Oct 93*

[Text] Berlin, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—The second round of talks between the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and North Korea on IAEA inspections of North Korean nuclear facilities has failed to take place, IAEA spokesman David Kyd said Tuesday [5 Oct].

In a telegram sent to North Korea's Minister of Atomic Energy Industry, Choe Hak-kun, last month, IAEA

Director General Hans Blix proposed that the second round of talks be held in Vienna between Oct. 5 and 8, Kyd said.

North Korea has not sent any reply on dispatching a delegation to the talks, nor has it made a response of any kind, Kyd said.

Consequently, the proposed talks failed to materialize, he said, adding that the IAEA has no plans to send any letter to Pyongyang urging North Korea to resume talks.

The IAEA is still awaiting a North Korean response, however, as it does not believe the doors for further talks with North Korea are closed, Kyd said.

Therefore, the IAEA is not taking any additional measure such as referring the North Korean nuclear issue to the United Nations Security Council, he said.

North Korea has warned that it would not only refuse to allow IAEA inspection of its nuclear facilities but also refuse to hold further talks with the IAEA if the U.N. specialized agency takes any measures aimed at putting pressure on North Korea.

Japan, Russia To Express Concern About Korea Nuclear Issue

*SK0710024493 Seoul YONHAP in English
0226 GMT 7 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 (YONHAP)—Japan and Russia will sign a document expressing concern about Nuclear Proliferation on the Korean peninsula when Russian President Boris Yeltsin visits Tokyo on Monday, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported on Thursday.

Tokyo and Moscow agreed to sign the accord in negotiations ending Wednesday, the YOMIURI said.

The document will target, without doubt, North Korea for its decision in March to leave the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and refusal to accept special International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections of its nuclear facilities, thus raising suspicion about its nuclear development program, though it is uncertain whether the document will name a nation, it said.

The document will probably receive special attention in Tokyo as it will be the first agreement between the two countries on regional security, the newspaper said. So far, the two countries have limited their diplomatic relations to political issues related to Japan's claim on four Russian islands and economic problems.

The document, to be prepared at Japan's proposal, will be signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Russia agreed to sign out of concern about the emergence of a neighboring nation as a new nuclear power, the newspaper said.

In the negotiations, Japan argued that it should name North Korea and urge it to accept special IAEA inspections and return unconditionally to the NPT, but Russia was opposed to naming North Korea because of its past relations with the country.

In addition, the two countries will sign an economic document during Yeltsin's visit establishing a cooperative system in 11 areas, including atomic power generation, transportation and telecommunications, for Japan's support of Russian efforts to pursue a market economy, the newspaper said.

DPRK Vice Minister's Speech at UN General Assembly

SK0810121693 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1045 GMT 8 Oct 93

["DPRK Will Strengthen Relations and Cooperation With U.N. Member Nations"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA)*—Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Song Won-ho, head of the delegation, made a speech at the 48th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

He declared that national reunification is the cause of realising the independence of the nation and the principle of national independence is the fundamental principle of reunification that can never be conceded.

He said:

"The DPRK Government has consistently subordinated everything to the reunification of the country through great unity on the principle of national independence.

"The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, authored and published '10-Point Programme of the Great Society of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country,' conscious of the desire and will of our nation to terminate the history of division and confrontation and reunify the country.

"The 10-point programme for reunifying the country on the principle of national independence is a charter on national unity and reunification which reflects the will and desire of the Korean nation most comprehensively and pays due regard to the present international situation. It guides into the road of national city and reunification not only those desirous of national reunification but also those who fear or remain an onlooker to reunification. It opens a bright prospect for the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification in the 1990s."

He said it is an urgent issue that allows no further delay to ease tensions and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula at present. He further said: "To this end, the Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement, first of all."

Only then will it be possible to smoothly solve the nuclear and other problems, remove the hostile relations between the North and the South and create a favorable phase for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

"We consider it is high time that the United Nations took a progressive bold decision to dissolve the 'U.N. Forces Command' in South Korea and replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with Resolution 3390b of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

"We hold that negotiation between parties concerned should begin at an early date to install a new mechanism of ensuring peace in place of the present truce system.

"In order to preserve a durable peace and security in the Korean peninsula, the peninsula must be denuclearised.

"We do not oppose nuclear inspection on condition that impartiality is ensured.

"The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula is a political question that must be solved between the DPRK and the United States as shown by the DPRK-U.S. talks.

"It is regrettable that the clamor for 'pressure' of the forces not freed from the outdated mode of thinking is being resumed at a time when talks are underway between the DPRK and the United States for the solution of the nuclear issue and negotiation between the DPRK and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is being promoted.

"Our 'nuclear issue' was discussed and some 'resolution' adopted at the 37th General Assembly of the IAEA some time ago. This cannot be construed otherwise than a product of political intrigues to impede the solution of the nuclear issue through negotiation and stifle the DPRK.

"The nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula is a matter which can be solved only through talks between the DPRK and the USA, judging from the root cause of its origin and from its political nature.

"Japan must not cry for the non-existent 'nuclear arms development' but stop its moves for its conversion into a military power and for its nuclear armament which it is hastening on this pretext.

"The South Korean authorities must stop nuclear war exercises against the fellow countrymen which they stage in collusion with foreign forces and refrain from pursuing the 'international cooperation system'."

"I express the hope that all the U.N. member states will encourage our stand for negotiated solution of the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula and actively (?cooperate) in taking practical measures to implement the points agreed upon at the DPRK-USA talks. We call for the adoption of epoch-making measures to remove the vast amount of nuclear weapons stockpiled on the

globe and various kinds of nuclear weapons deployed in other countries while terminating nuclear tests for good.

"In particular, the nuclear weapons deployed in the Korean peninsula and its surroundings must be removed.

"Without the settlement of these problems the discussion of international nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament is meaningless.

"Military blocs, military bases and foreign armed forces in other countries are offsprings of the Cold War policy and a factor of constant menace to world peace and security," he said, and continued:

"The military blocs that were framed up in the period of Cold War under the pretext of 'balance of strength' must be dissolved.

"We demand the dissolution of all foreign military bases in different parts of the world and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from there.

"The disputes between countries, important question in defending world peace and security at present, must be solved through negotiations between the parties concerned in keeping with the interests of the sides and the cause of world peace.

"The United Nations must be democratized and the structure of the United Nations be remodeled and improved in compliance with the demand of the present situation and the aspiration of its member states."

The head of the DPRK delegation declared that the government of the DPRK and the Korean people will express active support to and firm solidarity with the peoples of all countries in the struggle to build a new society against all manner of domination and subjugation and accelerate the common cause of mankind.

IAEA Submits to UN Documents on DPRK Nuclear Issue

SK0810131693 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1209 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Mr. Kyd, director of the Information Department of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], has revealed that the documents he submitted to the UN Secretary General and the UN Security Council include not only the contents of North Korea's nuclear-treaty nonimplementation, based on the resolution against North Korea adopted at the UN Security Council in April, but also the contents of the two resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors and the IAEA general assembly last month.

The reports describe the contents of North Korea's nuclear-treaty nonimplementation since last June and describe in detail the contents of what was discussed at the Board of Governors meeting and the IAEA general assembly.

IAEA Spokesman Says UNSC To Discuss Measures Against DPRK

SK0810232993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2210 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Correspondent Cha Man-sun reports from Vienna]

[Text] It has been learned that the UN Security Council [UNSC] will discuss additional measures against North Korea's nuclear issue unless North Korea changes its position regarding its nonimplementation of nuclear treaty within three weeks.

The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on 7 October submitted the documents to the UN Secretary General and the United Nations noting that North Korea has not implemented the nuclear treaty even though it postponed its decision to withdraw from the Nonproliferation Treaty since the UN Security Council adopted a resolution calling on North Korea to abide by the nuclear treaty last May.

Mr. Kyd, director of the information department of the IAEA, revealed this fact on 8 October and said the United Nations will discuss additional measures against North Korea's nuclear issue within three weeks according to the IAEA request if North Korea does not change its negative stance toward implementation of the nuclear treaty.

Developments Prompt President Kim To Call Security Meeting

SK0810084493 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—President Kim Young-sam will meet with security-related ministers at Changwadae [presidential offices] on Saturday morning to discuss a broad range of security matters.

Attending will be Prime Minister Hwang In-song, Unification Minister Han Wan-sang, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae, Agency for National Security Planning Director Kim Tok, Chief Presidential Secretary Pak Kwan-yong and Senior Presidential Secretary for Foreign Affairs and National Security Chong Chong-uk.

On the agenda is North Korea's nuclear issue, North Korea's military situation, the military and political impact of China's underground nuclear test on the Korean peninsula, and the inter-Korean contact on an exchange of special envoys, officials said.

An official said: "In spite of the International Atomic Energy Agency's recent resolution on North Korea, Pyongyang continues to reject or avoid the international community's requirements for a solution of the nuclear issue. Moreover, it appears that Pyongyang is using the recently resumed inter-Korean dialogue as a means to resume the high-level North Korea-U.S. talks.

"The meeting is called because the situation surrounding us is developing unusually.

"China's nuclear test is exerting a grave impact on the stability of Northeast Asia, and recent developments in North Korea's military situation, including the construction of underground runways, is unusual.

"The meeting will not result in the issue of any important policy statement, but will provide a forum of discussing measures against the recent developments in the security situation."

KCNA Cites Statement on UN Secretary General's Letter

*SK1210044393 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0425 GMT 12 Oct 93*

[**"Atomic Energy Minister Denounces Forgery of 'Letter' by Some Officials of International Organisations"—KCNA headline**]

[Text] **Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)**—The minister of atomic energy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement on October 11 said:

Some officials of the United Nations secretariat and the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), zealously following the policy of the hostile forces for stifling our Republic, forged a "letter" of the UN secretary-general without his consent and signature. This base intrigue is beyond imagination.

Recalling that this "letter" was conveyed to the 37th regular general assembly of the IAEA held in Vienna some time ago, the minister said:

The letter, bringing forward the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK, said that "the international community must show its decision to remove the danger of nuclear proliferation" and "the experience gained in dealing with the challenge of Iraq and North Korea shows that, if necessary, a strong international support including an active intervention of the U.N. Security Council must be sought," thus unreasonably provoking the DPRK.

We cannot but take a serious view of the fact that our country, a dignified member state of the United Nations, is arbitrarily called "North Korea" in the letter.

As can be seen in these few facts, the "letter" is an insult to the sovereignty of our Republic and it is never acceptable to it.

Our delegation which was attending the 48th U.N. General Assembly session met the U.N. secretary-general on October 7 and demanded that he explain the matter.

Expressing surprise at this, the secretary-general told the head of our delegation: "I regret to hear about the 'letter' sent to the general assembly of the IAEA. I have never known that such a 'letter' was sent. The 'letter' would not have been sent, had I known its content. I did not sign it."

As is clear above, the farce of "conveying a letter" allegedly sent by the U.N. secretary-general to the IAEA general assembly was another political drama invented by some officials of the U.N. Secretariat and the IAEA Secretariat in conspiracy with each other for the purpose of doing harm to the DPRK.

This case of the faked-up "letter" proves once again that the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK was an offspring of a political plot to stifle our Republic from the beginning.

Some officials of the U.N. Secretariat and the IAEA Secretariat adopted a so-called "resolution" at the IAEA general assembly by abusing even the name of the U.N. secretary-general and claimed that "it was the will of the international community". But, with the exposure of the forgery of the "letter," they can no more deny that the "resolution" of the general assembly of the agency is closely linked with the base swindle of political charlatans.

It is elementary common sense that the United Nations, an international peace organisation, calls its member states by their official name.

The fact that our country was arbitrarily called in the "letter" does not become an "official document" of the United Nations in any respect and this only proves that the hostile policy and political prejudice against our Republic have reached the climax.

The member states of the United Nations and the IAEA must strictly guard against the recurrence of such political intrigue as insulting the authority of the U.N. secretary-general and impairing the competency of dignified international organisations and pay due attention to this.

The IAEA has lost its qualification and face to have further negotiation with the DPRK as it even staged the drama of forging a "letter" at the moment when the scope of its partiality concerning the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK was being further expanded.

Facts show that the "nuclear problem" of the DPRK can be solved only through DPRK-USA talks.

'Spy Ship' Incident Seen as 'Blocking' Resumption of Dialogue*SK1809163593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1505 GMT 18 Sep 93*

["Statement" issued by the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks in Pyongyang on 18 September; read by announcer]

[Text] According to the report of the relevant organization, the South Korean authorities committed a grave military provocation of infiltrating a spy ship deep into the sea of our side near the Mahap Island in front of Chejang-ri, Ongjin County, South Hwanghae Province at about 1306 on 16 September, taking advantage of the fog on the sea off the west coast, and perpetrating an act of espionage on our side's coastal front area.

When our side was about to take a strong self-defensive measure against this, the South Korean destroyers and combat ships, which were protecting the spy ship at the Taechong Island, infiltrated into the waters of our side's sea. Removing the men and the spy equipment from the spy ship onto the combat ship, they hastily escaped to the south.

The spy ship captured by the patrol boat of the Navy of the Korean People's Army proceeding to the waters of the sea on the spot on that day is made of white plastic making it difficult to see with the naked eye or to locate with a detection device.

That the South Korean authorities infiltrated a spy ship in broad daylight and committed an act of espionage against our side is an intentional and premeditated act of provocation aimed at extremely aggravating the North-South relations and blocking the forthcoming dialogue.

The North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks resolutely denounces in the name of the entire nation the South Korean authorities' act of crime creating a grave obstacle to the future of the resumption of dialogue by an open military provocation at a time when the DPRK-U.S. talks are in progress and the working delegates' contact for the exchange of the highest level's special envoys is approaching.

The South Korean authorities, perpetrating the criminal maneuvers of infiltrating a spy ship and committing an act of espionage, revealed that their pretension to respond, though belatedly, to our proposal for the exchange of special envoys was a deception and mockery in the eyes of people at home and abroad.

The South Korean authorities have never attempted to carry on a dialogue for reunification in a true position. They announced and conducted the Team Spirit joint military exercise—a large scale nuclear war exercise—early this year, thereby rupturing the meeting of the North-South joint nuclear control committee, which was making slow progress with difficulty [kungunhi chin-haengdoeo odun]. Last August, when the issue of the resumption of the dialogue was being discussed, they

announced a plan for a large-scale war exercise and conducted the Ulchi Focus Lens war exercise against us, thus blocking the dialogue.

The South Korean authorities babbled as if the issue on the realization of the denuclearization on the Korean peninsula is to be resolved through the inter-Korean dialogue. However, they have employed a double tactic to solve the problem, by seeking the so-called international cooperative system to back them up and imposing pressure on the fellow countrymen by lending someone else's power.

The South Korean authorities incited confrontation and increased tension, thus foiling North-South dialogue, by concocting a plot against us and staging the war exercise whenever the North-South dialogue was put on the order of the day and the sentiments for reunification rose to a high tide among the fellow countrymen. This is the same old trick of the South Korean authorities.

Presenting the North-South dialogue as the precondition for the third round of the DPRK-U.S. talks, the South Korean authorities acted disgracefully by begging the outside forces not to hold the third round of the DPRK-U.S. talks until the inter-Korean dialogue was held. They committed the military provocation to dissipate the exchange of the special envoys and, thus, desperately hinder the DPRK-U.S. talks. This is nothing but a product of anti-dialogue, anti-national maneuvers.

The South Korean authorities should not act rashly. They should clearly realize that if they devote themselves to betraying the dialogue partner and ridiculing the fellow countrymen on the matter of great importance, the result will be that they will dig their own graves like the separatists of the fifth and sixth Republics.

The South Korean authorities should apologize to the fellow countrymen for the recent military provocative acts and mete out the punishment of the criminals who are responsible for the infiltration of the spying ship deep into our territorial waters.

In addition, if the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the North-South dialogue, they should renounce the anti-national, foreign force-dependent treachery to the country and the nation to achieve a sinister purpose. They should also stop the nuclear war exercise as demanded by us and should express a clear stance without delay that they will stop seeking the international cooperative system.

If the South Korean authorities, regardless of our repeated warnings, continue to take on the road to confrontation and war, seeking the insidious maneuvers, they should be held totally responsible for this.

We together with all other fellow countrymen will watch the attitude of the South Korean authorities.

[Dated] 18 September 1993, Pyongyang

U.S. Reportedly Insists DPRK Agree With ROK on Envoys Exchange

SK1909030393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 19 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 19 (YONHAP)—The United States will hold the next round of talks with North Korea on condition that North Korea agrees with South Korea on the date and agenda for an exchange special envoys between the two Koreas.

Washington conveyed this condition to Pyongyang during the lower-level contact in Beijing on Wednesday and urged it to show a sincere attitude toward resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue.

Government officials said on Sunday Seoul and Washington had had an in-depth discussion on what should be considered a progress in the inter-Korean dialogue during U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Military and Political Affairs Robert Gallucci's recent visit to Seoul.

Washington agreed to Seoul's suggestion that they regard as a progress an agreement South and North Korea would reach on an exchange of special envoys, the officials added.

The progress would mean a complete agreement on the date and agenda for an exchange of special envoys named by the supreme leaders of the both sides, the officials elaborated.

Regarding another U.S. condition of a progress in the nuclear talks between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for a third round of the talks with Pyongyang, Washington would respect the IAEA's judgement on whether its talks with Pyongyang have made a progress or not, they said.

ROK Rejects DPRK 'Preconditions,' No Dialogue for 'Time Being'

SK2009105993 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1020 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] The government has decided that it will not hold the South-North dialogue as long as North Korea insists on preconditions for the exchange of special envoys. Therefore, it seems that it will be difficult, for the time being, to hold the South-North dialogue to resolve the North's nuclear issue.

At a forum on the Korean reunification issue which was held on the morning of 20 September at the Unification Training Institute, Han Wan-sang, deputy prime minister and minister of the Board of National Unification, said North Korea is demanding as a precondition for the exchange of special envoys that the South reveal by 20 September that it will stop the so-called nuclear war exercise and give up the international cooperation system. However, Deputy Prime Minister Han revealed that the government's firm position is that that kind of unreasonable demand cannot be accepted.

In particular, Deputy Prime Minister Han said that North Korea is creating a difficult atmosphere to hold the South-North dialogue such as putting forth two preconditions for the exchange of special envoys and claiming that our fishing boat, which was abducted by the North, is a spy ship. He said that this shows that, basically, the North has no intention of coming forward to the South-North dialogue to resolve the nuclear issue.

DPRK Accuses ROK of Closing 'All Doors' to Dialogue

SK2009052393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA)—Although the South Korean authorities put up the resumption of North-South dialogue as a precondition for DPRK-USA talks, alleging that the North is to blame for the failure of the dialogue, it is nothing but a despicable intrigue invented by the "civilian"-veiled "Government" of South Korea to evade the blame for its criminal act in breaking up the dialogue with the North, stresses NODONG SINMUN on Sunday.

The paper in a by-lined article titled "Who Blocked Dialogue" says:

The present rulers of South Korea had talked as if they would make a "fundamental change" in the North-South relations and the reunification policy, but they closed all the doors of North-South dialogue including the North-proposed exchange of special envoys.

Now they raise the resumption of North-South dialogue as a precondition for DPRK-USA talks with an ill-intentioned argument for "dialogue." This is a criminal act to lay hurdles in the way of DPRK-USA talks and prevent the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula from being solved through it. It is also a crafty ruse to divert elsewhere the people's protest against them and bridge over the crisis of the "civilian government."

With no sophism, however, can the South Korean authorities evade the blame for their treacherous acts in barring North-South dialogue and increasing the tensions.

If they are truly willing to have a dialogue with the North, they must give up the shameless and despicable act of reversing black and white, manifest a clear stand toward the principled demands of the North including stop to all nuclear war exercises against fellow countrymen and approach the dialogue with a sincere attitude.

DPRK Urges ROK To Respond by 30 Sep on Envoys Exchange

SK2109024393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0100 GMT 21 Sep 93

["Press statement" issued by the spokesman of the North side delegation to the North-South high-level talks on 21 September—read by announcer]

[Text] As is known, on 9 September, our side called on the South side to clearly express its position, in any form, by 20 September on suspending the nuclear war exercise and not pursuing a so-called international cooperative system, and proposed that based on this, a contact of the working-level delegates for the exchange of special envoys be held between the North and South around 23 September.

This proceeds from our side's sincere desire to realize, by any means, the exchange of special envoys of the top leaders of the North and the South which is generating great interest at home and abroad, and to resolve in a good atmosphere, the important pending problems, which includes the nuclear issue, arising in North-South relations with the nation's independent strength.

Despite the fact that our side had repeatedly explained to an understandable degree and sincerely given enough time, even until today, when the 20 September deadline has already passed, the South side has not expressed its positive position to our side's constructive and dialogue-seeking proposal.

Furthermore, what we cannot overlook is a grave development that the South Korean side, by even suddenly infiltrating a spy boat into our side's territorial waters, aggravated North-South relations and created a new artificial obstacle to dialogue when the contact of working-level delegates for exchanging special envoys between the North and the South is on the agenda. We express our deep concern and regret over such an act committed by the South side.

The South Korean side responded to our side's earnest and sincere efforts for exchanging special envoys by conducting the Ulchi-93 military exercise last June [as heard]. Considering this, it is not difficult for us to determine the purpose behind the spy boat infiltration incident at this time.

If the South Korean side attempts to achieve an insidious political purpose by means of plotting to harm the party to dialogue and intensifying North-South confrontation, it is a miscalculation.

Mutual trust is a precondition to dialogue. Only when a party can trust the other party can important matters of the nation be candidly discussed with open hearts and excellent fruition be attained.

If the South Korean side has the true will to solve important pending problems between the North and the South, including nuclear issues, through dialogue, it must prove itself as a credible party to dialogue by clearly expressing the attitude that it will not commit such a provocative act as infiltrating a spy boat into our side's territorial waters and its attitude toward the principled issues that we have already put forth.

Our position that the two sides' special envoys of top authorities [choe kowigup tuksadul] should urgently exchange visits to Pyongyang and Seoul and thus make a

turning point for the nation's peace and peaceful reunification remains unchanged.

Proceeding from this position, we again urge the South side to sincerely respond to our proposal for exchanging special envoys and give the South side another opportunity by 30 September so that it can clarify its attitude in any form toward the two principled issues we put forth. We truly expect that the South side will be a credible party to dialogue by responding to our generous proposal immediately and positively.

Depending on the degree of sincerity [songuirul poi-nunde tara] which the South side shows toward our demand, our side will go to Panmunjom for a working-level contact on the exchange of special envoys on 5 October.

[Dated] 21 September 1993, Pyongyang

ROK President Hopes For 'Significant' Dialogue With DPRK

*SK2509024193 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
25 Sep 93 p 2*

[Report by Pu Chi-yong from Tokyo]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, which was reported in the 25 September morning edition of this paper, President Kim Yong-sam said:

"North Korea is in a difficult situation economically. If the nuclear issue is resolved, I am thinking of assisting North Korea."

He also warned: "If there are no results in the efforts to check the nuclear development, it will be inevitable not to avoid international sanctions."

In connection with North Korea's nuclear issue, President Kim pointed out by saying: "The development of North Korea's nuclear weapons has not been completed yet, but it possesses materials that can produce one to three nuclear bombs."

President Kim also said: "I hope that the nuclear issue can be resolved within this year and that significant South-North dialogue can be realized sometime this year or next year."

He also expressed the position that if North Korea shows sincerity in resolving the nuclear issue, he will deal flexibly with the ROK-U.S. joint military exercise—the Team Spirit exercise.

This interview was held on 23 September at Chongwadae [presidential office] by (Kokei), MAINICHI SHIMBUN president, who is visiting the ROK at the invitation of CHOSON ILBO.

Kang Song-san Sends Phone Message to ROK Counterpart

SK0210025993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0200 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] On 2 October, DPRK Administration Council Premier Kang Song-san sent a telephone message to South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-song requesting the South to come to the working delegates' contact and give a clear reply to the principled matters raised by our side in connection with the exchange of special envoys.

The telephone message reads: As you know, 4 months have passed since our side proposed the exchange of North and South highest leaders' special envoys. Since then, the two sides, through discussions, have come to share the view that the exchange of the highest leaders' special envoys is presently the most reasonable way to solve pending issues between the North and the South, including the denuclearization issue. This can be regarded as progress in the solution of the problem.

Nevertheless, the exchange of special envoys, which has been put on the order of the day, has not been realized, because your side has been delaying the reply to our just demand that your side stop the nuclear war exercise against us, the dialogue partner, and not pursue the so-called international mutual assistance system in connection with the nuclear issue.

On many occasions we requested your side to express a clear stance regarding this matter. This stems from the desire to successfully realize the exchange of envoys amid a good atmosphere [choun punwigi].

From the sincere position to realize the exchange of envoys as soon as possible, we hope that your side will come forth to the working-level delegates contact to give a clear answer to the principle issues that our side put forth. We notify your side that we will send three working-level delegates as scheduled to Panmunjom, our side of Tongilgak, on Tuesday 5 October at 1000 [0100 GMT].

Our side will send Pak Yong-su, vice director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF]; (Choe Sung-chol) and Choe Song-ik, section chiefs of the CPRF Secretariat; and four suite members to the working-level delegates contact.

We hope that your side will give an affirmative response.

ROK To Respond Positively to DPRK Message on 4 Oct

SK0210032593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 2 (YONHAP)—Chances are high for an inter-Korean contact to take place as scheduled on Tuesday as North Korea has virtually dropped its preconditions.

North Korea Premier Kang Song-san, in a telephone message to his South Korean counterpart, Hwang In-song, said Saturday that he would send a three-man delegation to Panmunjom on Oct. 5 for an inter-Korean working-level meeting on exchange of special envoys.

"We, with a sincere hope for realizing an exchange of special envoys at the possible earliest date, expect that your side will send a delegation to the working-level meeting and make clear replies to the basic questions we have put up," Kang said.

The message is considered a retreat from demands that South Korea stop its "nuclear war exercise" and stop seeking international cooperation in dealing with North Korea's nuclear issue before an inter-Korean contact.

The North's delegates will be Vice Bureau Chief Pak Yong-su and Section Chiefs Choe Sung-chol and Choe Song-ik of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. A four-man group will accompany the delegation, Kang said.

The South, positively responding to Kang's message, is expected to say in a reply Monday [4 Oct] that it will send a delegation to Panmunjom on Tuesday.

Vice Unification Minister Song Yong-tae said Saturday that the government will positively study Kang's message as it is a positive response to "our side's consistent demand for unconditional contact for the solution of the nuclear issue."

He added that the government would send an official reply to Kang's message on Monday.

ROK Reportedly 'Ready To Stop' Team Spirit Exercise

SK0310054893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to propose exchange visits by presidential special envoys of the two Koreas this month at a working-level inter-Korean meeting scheduled for Tuesday, a Seoul government official said Sunday.

At the meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom, the Seoul government will make its stance clear that South Korea is ready to stop the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, Team Spirit, and to give positive support for Pyongyang's efforts to establish diplomatic relations with the United States and Japan, only after a breakthrough in the North Korean nuclear problem is made, the official said.

"We don't want to see the inter-Korean contact drag along indefinitely over trifles such as agenda," said the official. "This prompts us to press the North for an early arrangement of the exchange of envoys."

The official said the annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) in Seoul next month "will have a

decisive influence on whether Team Spirit will be stopped or not and therefore special envoys of the two Koreas should make exchange visits by the end of this month."

ROK Foreign Ministry Welcomes DPRK's Proposal for Contacts

*SK0310021393 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
3 Oct 93 p 5*

[From the "Political Stroll" column]

[Text] In connection with North Korea's proposal to hold a working-level contact for the exchange of special envoys, the Foreign Ministry responded by saying: "We welcome the resumption of the South-North dialogue, but the key to resolving the nuclear issue will be dependent on the attitude of North Korea in the working-level contact."

A Foreign Ministry official asserted on 2 October: "It seems that North Korea determined that it cannot refuse to solve the nuclear issue unconditionally because of the atmosphere of the international community made evident by the adoption of a resolution against the North at the International Atomic Energy Agency's general conference. Especially, it seems that the North decided to hold the South-North dialogue as a preliminary step at a time when it is putting emphasis on holding contacts with the United States."

Hwang In-song Sends Message Accepting DPRK Proposal

*SK0410020693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0102 GMT 4 Oct 93*

[Text] A contact of working-level delegates for exchange of special envoys—which will be the first North-South dialogue for the new government—will be held in Panmunjom on 5 October.

This morning the government sent a telephone message to Kang Song-san, DPRK administration council premier, in the name of Prime Minister Hwang In-song, which said: It is positive that North Korea responded to the North-South dialogue for the settlement of the nuclear issue.

The government has accepted North Korea's 2 October proposal to hold on 5 October a contact of the working-level delegates for the exchange of special envoys, and that it will send our side's three delegates to Panmunjom on 5 October.

Three figures, including Song Yong-tae, Unification Board vice minister, will be sent to Panmunjom as the working-level delegates from our side.

Accordingly, the North-South dialogue, which was suspended with the 25 January contact of cochairmen of the Joint Nuclear Control Committee, is to be resumed after eight-odd months of suspension. As the result, North and

South Korea will turn up in direct dialogue for a solution of the nuclear problem for the first time since the new government came to office.

A relevant government official said on 4 October: In the contact of the working-level delegates on 5 October, our side is going to put the working-level issue [silmutjogin munje] for the success of exchange of special envoys on the agenda items for discussion based on its position that the exchange of special envoys must be realized within this month in order to deal earnestly with the nuclear issue. The government will react sternly if North Korea executes a strategy to delay the exchange of special envoys.

It is very likely, however, that North Korea will continue to call on our side to express its position on the so-called suspension of the nuclear war exercise, which the North Korean side has so far put forward as a precondition for the dialogue. Therefore, it is not clear if progress will be made in the dialogue.

DPRK-ROK Working Contact on Special Envoys Held 5 Oct

*SK0510034693 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0310 GMT 5 Oct 93*

[Text] A contact between working delegates of the North and the South for the exchange of special envoys was held this morning at Tongilgak in the North side area of Panmunjom for the first time since the new government came to office.

The North-South working contact was held eight months after suspension of dialogue. At the contact, Song Yong-tae, our side's senior delegate, stressed that the exchange of special envoys should be realized at an early date for the settlement of the nuclear problem with priority.

Reporter Pae Sok-chu reports:

[Begin Pae recording] The working delegates from the North and the South resumed official talks with difficulty after 8 months and 11 days of suspension of dialogue. Prior to the talks, they exchanged informal talks on the issue of reunion of separated families and the like, for about 10 minutes. They then began to discuss the issue of working-level procedure for realization of the exchange of special envoys.

At today's talks, our side proposed to the North side to mutually exchange special envoys of top authorities in order to resolve the nuclear issue with top priority as soon as possible.

Song Yong-tae, our side's senior delegate, said in his first statement that the exchange of special envoys should be an important occasion for discussing and resolving the nuclear issue with priority and for settling important pending problems between the North and the South.

Delegate Song stressed that the method of exchanging special envoys so that one side will visit the other side

and convey the intentions of the top authorities through a personal letter and then, after exchanging opinions, the visit will be reciprocated, is reasonable. He then proposed that the North side's special envoy visit our side first.

Delegate Song said that the sooner the first visit of a special envoy is made the better, and that a 4-night and 5-day visit would be appropriate.

Prior to talks, Song Yong-tae, our side's senior delegate, and Pak Yong-su, the North Korean side's senior delegate, exchanged informal talks for about 10 minutes starting 1000 sharp about the North side's excavation work of the Tomb of Tangun [founder of Korean state] and the issue of a reunion of separated families.

Song Yong-tae, our side's senior delegate, said that about 2 million people visited their old home towns and ancestral tombs during Chusok [full moon harvest day], but separated families stayed at home lonely. He also noted that North Korean wine is very popular among the people in Taejon Exposition and hoped that free exchanges of commodities between the North and the South will be realized actively at an early date.

Pak Yong-su, the North Korean side's senior delegate, said that North Korean archaeologists excavated the Tomb of Tangun and discovered the skeleton of Tangun. After talking about this discovery for a long time, he said that the failure in exchanging special envoys in the past must be because there were differences in views between the government offices and agencies of our side pertaining to its North Korean strategy, thus making provocative remarks.

In particular, at today's talks, Pak Yong-su, North Korean senior delegate, interrupted our delegate's remarks. Thus, he fully displayed his talent as a talk specialist. [end recording]

DPRK, ROK Reportedly Agree To Hold Next Contact 15 Oct

SK0510054893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0520 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The North and the South of Korea this morning held a contact of working delegates for the exchange of special envoys at Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom. They discussed the time and method for exchanging the special envoys. [passage omitted on previously covered material]

Today's talks ended two hours after the talks began. At the talks, the delegates of the two sides agreed to hold the second contact in the House of Peace in our side's area of Panmunjom on 15 October. [passage omitted on previously covered material]

Pak Yong-su, the North Korean side's senior delegate, said that the working contact should first seek removal of obstacles to the exchange of special envoys so that the working-level issues for exchanging the special envoys

can be discussed and a favorable atmosphere will be created. He again raised a demand for suspension of so-called nuclear war exercises and for abandoning the international cooperative system. As the result of this, today's talks ended without any noteworthy agreement by merely exchanging views of both sides. [passage omitted on previously covered material]

ROK Proposes DPRK Be First To Send Envoy

SK0510062693 Seoul YONHAP in English
0610 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—South Korea proposed in a working-level meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom on Tuesday that North Korea go first in an exchange of special envoys and send someone to Seoul for 5 days.

Chief South Korean delegate Song Yong-tae offered to exchange special envoys with North Korea as soon as possible to solve the nuclear issue.

The exchange should be an important opportunity to solve the nuclear issue first and then settle other pending problems, he told chief North Korean delegate Pak Yong-su, Vice Bureau Chief of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

The other South Korean delegates to the meeting, the first in more than 8 months, were Kim Il-mu, councilor of the Prime Minister's Office; and Chang Chae-yong, head of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau.

The other North Korean delegates were Choe Song-ik and Choe Song-chol, both section chiefs of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Inter-Korean Meeting Said To Have Been Held in 'Tense Atmosphere'

SK0510065993 Seoul YONHAP in English
0626 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Panmunjom, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—The first inter-Korean meeting in 8 months was held at the truce village in a relatively tense atmosphere Tuesday morning, perhaps because of the long lapse of time.

Vice Unification Minister Song Yong-tae, the Southern chief delegate, and his Northern counterpart, Pak Yong-su, met at the entrance of the unification pavilion and exchanged greetings: "It's been long time," and "glad to meet you."

The so-called working-level contact, called to discuss the exchange of special envoys, started at exactly 10 A.M.

But the two sides talked about the alleged discovery near Pyongyang of the Tomb of Tangun, the mythical founder of the Korean race more than 4,000 years ago, and problems of reuniting separated families.

"Our archaeologists found not only the tomb, but Tangun's bones," Pak enthused. "It (the find) will be the turning point for our efforts to prove that our history dates back 5,000 years.

"With the find of Tangun's bones, it has been scientifically proved that Tangun was a real man and that taking it as a turning point, the North and the South should come closer together to unite," he said.

North Korea's chief delegate Pak Yong-su, probably aware of the differences of opinion on the unification issue among South Korean ministries, kept repeating his remark on the issue.

"When a proposed exchange of envoys failed to realize, I have actually reproached you," Pak said. "But then I found out the National Unification Board (of South Korea) was not the only one to blame.

"When I heard that you, Mr. Song, who I know well, had become vice unification minister, I thought things will now go well. There must have been a lot of opposition from other ministries," Pak said.

Song recalled that he has met Pak no less than 17 times since they first got together for talks in 1984. The Southern delegate then said, "as we successfully arranged a reunion of some of the separated families in 1985, let's work together this time to realize an exchange of special envoys."

While waiting the arrival of the Southern delegates, reporters from the South told North Korean chief delegate Pak that many South Koreans are interested in him.

"I am not a specialist, like Mr. Song," Pak replied sarcastically. "(but) strangely, I happen to work with him often."

When the Northern delegate was told further that Song had said he knew what Pak was thinking by just looking at his eyes, Pak quipped: "He (Song) must be a fortune-teller."

Talks Reportedly Fail To Reach 'Concrete Agreement'

SK0510082793 Seoul YONHAP in English
0816 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea agreed on the need to exchange special envoys named by their presidents as soon as they settle procedural matters in their first meeting in more than 8 months at the truce village of Panmunjom on Tuesday.

They failed to reach any concrete agreement in the working-level talks, however, because North Korea again demanded that South Korea halt its "nuclear war exercise" and stop seeking international cooperation in dealing with North Korea's nuclear issue.

While South Korea called for discussion of the nuclear issue to be the top priority in the exchange of special

envoys, North Korea demanded discussions about implementation of the joint South-North declaration on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula and the basic South-North agreement on reconciliation, measures for national unity and a South-North summit.

The two sides agreed to hold a second round of working-level talks at peace house in the Southern side of the truce village on Friday.

South Korean chief delegate Song Yong-tae proposed an exchange of envoys at the earliest date possible to resolve the nuclear question, and suggested that a North Korean make the first visit.

Song brushed aside the conditions set for inter-Korean contact by the North Korean side, saying the working-level meeting should be limited to discussing procedures for exchanging special envoys.

He added, however, that South Korea was willing to be flexible about Pyongyang's call for a halt to the annual Seoul-Washington military drill Team Spirit if the communist regime shows sincerity in resolving its nuclear suspicion.

But the North Korean side insisted that the exchange of special envoys couldn't be realized unless Seoul stopped its "nuclear war exercise" and ended its promotion of international cooperation against Pyongyang.

"These demands are not conditions, but practical measures to realize the exchange," a Pyongyang official said.

Pyongyang Radio Reporting, Analysis of Meeting

SK0510130593 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1206 GMT 5 Oct 93

[Text] Amid the nation's expectations and concern, a contact of working-level delegates for the exchange of special envoys of top leaders of the North and South [pungnam choegowigubui tuksa] took place at Tongilgak on our side of Panmunjom today.

The contact of working-level delegates came as a result of all the sincere efforts made by our side.

Our side proposed the exchange of special envoys of top leaders of the North and South on 25 May and has made every effort to realize this proposal for the past four months. However, the South side did not accept our proposal for the exchange of special envoys at once and, moreover, has continuously refrained from expressing a clear attitude toward two principled issues raised by us, that is, not conducting all nuclear war exercises against its fellow countrymen and not pursuing an international cooperative system with regard to the nuclear issue. Therefore, no special envoys could be exchanged.

The contact of working-level delegates could take place because the South side accepted the magnanimous proposal for contact which, in the 2 October telephone

message, our side advanced out of a desire to exchange special envoys at the earliest possible date.

The contact took place behind closed doors.

At the end of the contact, the head of our side's delegation briefed reporters on it.

In the contact, our side, first, stressed that, at present, the exchange of special envoys of top leaders of the North and South is the most reasonable way to achieve a practical breakthrough in improving the acute North-South relations and achieving peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. After saying this, our side advanced a proposal on working formalities for the exchange of special envoys.

When advancing the proposal for the exchange of special envoys, our side had proposed to exchange vice-premier officials in charge of the reunification affair. However, the South side appeared to find it difficult to accept this proposal. Taking the South side's opinion into consideration, our side advanced a flexible proposal to the effect that any officials appointed by the top-level leaders of the two sides will do and stated that it is desirable that authoritative and responsible high-ranking officials are appointed as special envoys. With regard to the mission and duties of the special envoys, our side said that it would be desirable for the two sides to discuss the questions of implementing the joint declaration on denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, urgently taking joint measures for easing tensions and implementing the North-South agreement, and promoting a great unity of the whole nation, matters arising in realizing the highest-level talks, and a series of other pending issues of common concern for the two sides.

Our side suggested that the exchange of special envoys be made through alternate visits to Pyongyang and Seoul and that the exchange of special envoys be made right after an agreement on the matters of working formalities is reached, adding that the sooner the better.

Our side said that the personnel who would accompany the special envoys and the period of their stay in the other side's area should be decided through discussions so that the envoys can smoothly fulfill their missions. Our side added that other questions such as the guarantee of their personal safety, procedures of passage through Panmunjom, and the guarantee of conveniences should be solved according to usage at the time of previous dialogues.

In view of the importance of the exchange of special envoys, our side, then, mentioned the need to create an atmosphere for exchanging special envoys. Our side also noted all the compatriots are eagerly hoping that the two sides will discuss and solve various questions, including the denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, raised between the North and the South in conformity with the national interests by successfully realizing the new

exchange of special envoys, thus providing a turning point for the country's peace and reunification as soon as possible.

Our side stressed that the two sides, above all, should eliminate obstacles standing in the way of exchanging special envoys in order to have the exchange of special envoys realized successfully and have special envoys fulfill their lofty missions in response to the compatriots' pressing desire. Noting that the biggest obstacle which may endanger the success in the exchange of special envoys is the nuclear war exercises conducted by the South side against the other party to the dialogue, our side stressed that dialogue cannot be realized successfully while the nuclear war exercises such as the Team Spirit joint military exercise, the Ulchi-93, and the Ulchi-Focus Lens joint military exercise, which will inflict nuclear disaster upon fellow countrymen, are being conducted. Our side also emphasized that even though such a dialogue is being held, the dialogue cannot be one of good faith and that the dialogue will inevitably face twists and turns of suspension and rupture.

Our side, then, held that if the South side truly wants to successfully realize and promote an authoritative and assuring exchange of North-South special envoys, it should make a bold decision to stop all the hostile nuclear war exercises against fellow countrymen.

Saying another big obstacle to the exchange of special envoys is that the South side is crying for an international mutual cooperation system under the pretext of the nonexistent nuclear suspicion against us, our side added that if the South side tries to solve the problem by means of putting pressures on us with the help of outside forces, running counter to the idea and spirit of the joint declaration on denuclearization after going back on the promise which it made with fellow countrymen when the joint declaration on denuclearization was adopted and effectuated, it would not be necessary to discuss the issue of denuclearization through the exchange of North-South special envoys and, therefore, the exchange of special envoys itself would be meaningless.

Noting whether a contact of bilateral working-level delegates proceeds smoothly and the exchange of special envoys can be realized at an early date or not totally depends on how the South side reacts toward the two questions of principle put forward by our side, our side stressed at today's contact that the South side should manifest its position for sure.

Taking a serious view of the South side's infiltration of a spy ship into the western territorial waters of our side in mid-September, when the exchange of special envoys was on the order of the day, our side stressed that the South side can never evade the responsibility for the case and strongly urged it to make an apology to our side.

Our side pointed out that the South side is fervently engaged in anti-Republic scheming commotions by even bringing forth the development of our non-existent biochemical weapons at a time when the state of tension has

been heightened due to the infiltration of the spy ship. Our side continued to say that if the South side, being unhappy about the DPRK-U.S. talks, attempts to attain its insidious political purposes by straining the situation on the Korean peninsula and aggravating the North-South relations, it has miscalculated the matter.

From the beginning of the contact, the South side made a poor excuse, declining to answer the two questions of principle put forward by our side.

Worse still, the South side let out a string of unreasonable excuses, claiming that the just questions of principle put forward by the North side were not matters to be discussed at the working-level contact and they were preconditions for the exchange of special envoys.

Taking the South side to task for its insincere attitude, the North side strongly urged it again to clearly manifest its attitude toward the questions.

The South side, however, defended itself, arguing that there are no nuclear war maneuvers on the Korean peninsula and that they are annual defensive exercises with conventional weapons.

Our side noted that it is absurd for the South side to invite our side's special envoy to its side when it has decided to continue staging of large-scale nuclear war exercises, including the Eagle exercise in late October.

Noting that if seen from a national viewpoint, it is improper to babble about joint cooperation with Japan opposing us, not saying a word about Japan, which is stepping up its nuclear armament.

These facts clearly prove that the South side has no willingness to settle with us the issue through the exchange of special envoys.

Saying that our side's firm position is that the exchange of special envoys of the North and South is realized at an early date no matter what happens, our side demanded that the South come out to the next contact after extensively deliberating on the two questions of principle put forward by us.

The course of the contact showed that though the South side came out to the working-level contact, repeatedly urged by the North side, it had no willingness to realize the exchange of special envoys at an early date.

The two sides agreed to have the next contact on 15 October.

More Pyongyang Radio Reporting, Analysis on Meeting

SK0710104493 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Commentary by Yun Pyong-son: "They Should Express Their Clear Position First"]

[Text] The contact of working-level delegates for the exchange of North-South highest-level special envoys took place in Panmunjom on 5 October, amid the great expectation and concern of the people at home and abroad. The special envoys will discuss various questions raised on North-South relations, including denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

As you know, our side had made every effort to realize the contact after proposing the exchange of the two sides' highest-level special envoys at the end of last May. The working-level contact for the exchange of special envoys, however, had not been realized because the South side had not accepted our repeated proposals and because it had avoided expressing its clear position on the two principled questions put forth by us to stop all nuclear war exercises against fellow countrymen and to not pursue the international mutual cooperation system in connection with the nuclear issue. The South side, then, responded to our generous proposal for holding the contact and, thus, the contact was held. It can be said this time that the contact is the result of the sincere efforts made by us.

At the contact that day, our side mentioned the working-level procedural matters arising in the exchange of special envoys, including the position of the special envoys, their missions and duties, and the method for exchanging special envoys. Our side, then, demanded that the South side express its clear attitude toward stopping all nuclear war exercises against fellow countrymen and not pursuing the international mutual cooperation system in connection with the nuclear issue in order to create an atmosphere for the exchange of special envoys. In view of the importance of the exchange of special envoys, the expectation pinned by the compatriots on this, and the lesson taught by previous dialogues, such a principled demand by us is a totally just one.

Our demand included the expectation that the South will be a good faith party in the dialogue. Our earnest position was to realize the exchange of special envoys successfully by all means and to try to solve the questions raised in North-South relations in conformity with the national interests by having special envoys fulfill their lofty missions and duties smoothly.

On that day, however, the South side came up with absurd excuses saying that the principled questions raised by us are not the ones to be discussed at the working-level contact, that the questions are preconditions, and so forth, thus avoiding giving an answer to our demand. These are truly clumsy excuses.

Dialogue should be the one of good faith. When parties to dialogue sit face to face with a dagger in their belt, they cannot hold a dialogue smoothly and cannot expect any success from it either. This is a serious lesson that previous dialogues, which brought about no success even though they were held and bore no fruition even though agreements were made, taught us.

How can dialogue be held in good faith and successfully, while a party to dialogue is conducting the nuclear war exercise, which will inflict nuclear disaster on the other side to dialogue, and is pursuing the international mutual cooperation system in order to do harm to the compatriots under the pretext of our nonexistent nuclear issue? For the two parties to sit face to face under such circumstances is virtually an unreasonable and absurd thing.

At the contact that day, the South side raved that there are no nuclear war exercises on the Korean peninsula and that the exercises conducted are annual and defensive ones using conventional weapons. This is a brazen sophistry.

Apart from other examples, command planes for full scope nuclear war and nuclear assault planes have been hurled into the Team Spirit joint military exercises conducted in South Korea every year, and nuclear bomb-drop exercises have been conducted during the Team Spirit exercises on a frequent basis. This proves that the South side has conducted nuclear war exercises. Furthermore, ultramodern weapons, including the F-117 Stealth fighter-bombers and the Patriot antimissile missiles, which demonstrated their might during the Persian Gulf war, were newly mobilized in the Team Spirit joint military exercise conducted this year. Nevertheless, the South side raved that they are not nuclear war exercises and that the exercises are defensive ones using conventional weapons. This is a childish trick aimed at covering up the danger and aggressive nature of the nuclear war exercises conducted by the South side against fellow countrymen and at misleading the public opinion.

All these facts show that although the South side responded to the working-level delegates' contact, its insincere position remains unchanged and that the South side has no intention to solve the problem through the exchange of special envoys.

The two principled questions raised by us is a yardstick for measuring whether or not the South side intends to exchange special envoys and whether or not it intends to improve North-South relations.

If the South side truly wants to exchange special envoys, it should depart from the obsolete way of confrontational thinking and should first express its clear position at the next contact.

Russian Commentator on Resumption of ROK-DPRK Dialogue

*SK0710115993 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean
1000 GMT 6 Oct 93*

[From the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] Delegates of South and North Korea held a meeting at Panmunjom on 5 October and discussed an exchange of presidential envoys of the two sides. Regarding this, station commentator (Valeriy Cherkov) writes:

The meeting itself has great significance. South-North dialogue, which had been successfully held for 2 years, was severed and frozen early this year because Pyongyang gave it up unilaterally while opposing the ROK-U.S. Team Spirit joint military exercise. Moreover, the DPRK made a decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] and not to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] inspections of its nuclear facilities [haek taesang].

As a result, not only the Korean peninsula's situation but also the Asia-Pacific region's overall situation became extremely cold. The situation was eased to a degree by Pyongyang's suspension of its withdrawal from the NPT in June. Pyongyang, however, has not completely removed its decision to withdraw from the treaty, and the issue of international inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities remains (?as an apple of discord). Regretfully, the issue does not seem to be resolved soon. The DPRK Foreign Ministry's recent statement proves this. The DPRK rejected the IAEA's 1 October proposal for early resumption of cooperation between Pyongyang and the IAEA.

However, I think the South-North dialogue held at Panmunjom yesterday [5 October] can serve as a turning point in normalizing South-North relations.

Although they have not agreed on the date of the DPRK presidential envoy's arrival in Seoul, the resumption of South-North dialogue itself is enough to satisfy us. Because without such dialogue, neither the normalization of South-North relations nor the solution of the issue regarding nuclear safeguards, the most important question on the Korean peninsula, would be possible. Only when the nuclear safeguards issue is completely resolved, other pending issues of the Korean peninsula can be solved. The resumption of South-North dialogue provided an excellent opportunity for easing tensions between South and North Korea.

Test Firing of Nodong-I Missile Said 'Confirmed'

OW2409163793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1605 GMT 24 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO—North Korea on Friday [24 September] formally confirmed for the first time that it had test-fired a new missile, the RADIO-PRESS monitoring agency reported.

Radio Pyongyang quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that Japan is whipping up an anti-North Korea campaign with regard to its "normal missile drill."

Japanese Defense Agency officials said on June 11 that North Korea test-launched a new intermediate-range missile with a range of 1,000 kilometers over the Sea of Japan on May 29.

The missile, called the Nodong-1, is capable of striking Seoul and western parts of Japan.

Pyongyang's missile test came amid its threat to opt out of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), defying demands by the International Atomic Energy Agency on special inspection of two sites suspected of developing a nuclear arsenal.

North Korea's announcement in March of its withdrawal from the pact heightened tension on the Korean peninsula. But the North suspended the decision in June after rounds of talks with the United States.

On July 3, the North Korean ambassador to China indicated that Pyongyang tested the missile, telling reporters in Beijing that if it were true, it is normal because many countries conduct various military exercises out of necessity.

South Korea's YONHAP news agency reported the same month that North Korea would be able to deploy the new intermediate missiles as early as 1995, quoting a Seoul government official.

The official quoted by YONHAP said that if Pyongyang deploys the Nodong-1 missile, it could pose a grave threat to the security of the Northeast Asian region.

Russia Did Not Transport Missiles From DRPK to Iran

TA2009190193 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1800 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Interview with Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin by reporter Jack Katzenell in Jerusalem, date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Katzenell: Sir, is Russia prepared to help the United States and other countries with the aim of disarmament in the Middle East, of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other dangerous weaponry, for example, to Iran?

Adamishin: But why only speaking about helping the United States? We have our own so to say independent policy, which is against nuclear spreading, against missile technology spreading. So, I think that we are already doing a lot of things to this direction, and we are going to do them.

Katzenell: But, was it not Russia in its aircraft which transported these ballistic missiles from North Korea to Iran recently?

Adamishin: To my knowledge there were no ballistic missiles, to my knowledge. You know we have now a mixed economy in our country and there are some private initiatives. You cannot check them all, but to my knowledge there were no military equipment in these flights. [end recording]

SDPJ Opposes TMD Defense System To Counter 'Nodong'

OW2809073893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—New Social Democratic Party [of Japan] [SDPJ] Chairman Tomiichi Murayama said Tuesday [28 September] his party opposes a proposal to deploy a high-tech, antimissile system capable of knocking down North Korean missiles that reportedly can reach most parts of Japan.

"The Social Democratic Party of Japan will not support a proposal to maintain peace (and security) by strengthening Japan's military capabilities," said the head of the largest among the seven parties in the ruling coalition.

Murayama was responding to questions as to whether the SDPJ would back a U.S. proposal to jointly develop the theater missile defense (TMD) program, an improved version of Patriot missiles used to shoot down Iraqi Scud missiles during the 1992 Persian Gulf War.

"Japan should seek to ensure its security partly by counting on U.S. cooperation, while taking into consideration how to establish a new security arrangement joined by nations in the whole Asian region," Murayama told a luncheon meeting at the Japan National Press Club.

He made the comments a day after the defense ministers of Japan and the United States, Keisuke Nakanishi and Les Aspin, agreed to establish a working group of experts to consider in depth the proposal to push joint development of the TMD through mutual technological cooperation.

The TMD proposal surfaced after Pyongyang test-fired the "Nodong-1" ballistic missile with an estimated range of 1,000 kilometers, which is reportedly capable of delivering nuclear and biological weapons.

The TMD would destroy incoming missiles by instantly detecting the launching of missiles with a reconnaissance satellite radar and then automatically triggering the

intercepting missile launches, while the enemy missiles are flying through or above the atmosphere. [passage omitted]

Details on Urals Missile Scientists to DPRK

93WP0225A Moscow *RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA*
in Russian 13, 17 Aug 93

[First installment of two-part article by *RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA* staff correspondent Mikhail Popov: "We Sell Ourselves. But Never the Motherland! 'Bearers of Secrets' Have Failed to Cross the Border of the Country and Poverty, After All"]

[13 Aug 93 p 3]

[Text] Miass, Chelyabinsk Oblast—*RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA* has already reported how a "quiet" departure abroad of a large group of missile specialists was prevented (*RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA*, 11 February 1993). However, one would think that it is by no means possible to restrict ourselves merely to the detective aspect of this episode.

The abortive departure of "defense specialists" of the highest caliber has vividly confirmed the significance of a problem which has so far been talked about quietly: What if strategic "brains" are drained abroad, following others? They talked quietly because there was no precedent. There is one now. It is high time to start a very, very serious conversation about civic responsibility. I will defend this to the death: the responsibility of not just the scientists, to whom secrets of state significance are entrusted, but also the responsibility of the state which has endowed them with these secrets but does not wish to endow them with means of support....

"We certainly appear to be self-seekers to some. We went for the fast buck, they might say. Pardon me, but this is not so. We went there to work! Because here they do not let us do it; we do all kinds of nonsense, down to meat processing. We, missile scientists, of all people...."

The pain with which these words were uttered leaves no doubt about their being sincere. Believe me, he, Yuriy Bessarabov, leading specialist of the imeni Academician V. Makeyev machine building design bureau in Miass, is no self-seeker at all. He has been working at this enterprise for 31 years now; until recently, he headed the design theory section. However, he developed a health problem and had to transfer to an engineering position. He joined a group of specialists who unsuccessfully tried to go to North Korea to make a living. I will now say this: Bessarabov's methods have been implemented not only in the practices of the design bureau; They are also used at many other defense enterprises. He has published a great many works, both in our country and abroad. A scholarly degree is one thing he does not have. He considered defending a dissertation to be a hollow formality, and did not wish to make time for that. His colleagues say in unison: "Even without a degree, he is a doctor of sciences all right!"

Generally, there were all kinds in the DPRK "break-through contingent"—doctors, candidates of sciences, and meritorious inventors; there were even three State Prize winners. To be sure, not all of them agreed to contact journalists. Some did not agree to their names being mentioned, although they did not avoid conversations. And why not?—I understand them. To this day, the scientists consider themselves the wronged party; they believe that their departure was banned without merit, and view this as scheming by the Ministry of Security, as well as the management of their own enterprise. It would appear that this is the time to tell everything the way it was and to figure out what is what. But no, they keep to themselves.

Top security procedures still apply at the main scientific center of domestic missile building, which is what the imeni Makeyev design bureau is. Nonetheless, the discussion of certain topics is not taboo anymore. Major problems have developed, and their tangle will not be unraveled if we "keep mum."

Let us say frankly that, at present, the situation at the largest scientific center is not a happy one. This situation has developed as a direct consequence of fundamental changes in the defense concept of the state; in addition, it was aggravated by the rapidity of the pace of the market economy's introduction in our country. Military orders were reduced to a minimum, and this hit the enterprises of the military-industrial complex hard. Plants which had not managed to gear their technological processes toward manufacturing peaceful products began to choke. This is to say nothing about purely scientific establishments, such as the imeni Makeyev design bureau. After all, the gray matter of the intellectuals working here constitutes the entire of its "fixed assets." Under market conditions, the people—each with a superior intellect—suddenly found themselves in the situation of puppies thrown in the water on the off chance that they would swim.

Supported by his friends, Bessarabov stated: "All my life, I have only been making missiles; I know only how to make missiles, and I want to make only missiles. My methods will suffice for development over another 20 years, but they are telling me: Stop!"

Two years ago, when the downward trend in military orders began to become threatening, the enterprise, which had been left to its own devices, began to grope around for its own ways to overcome the crisis.

Alas, science is nothing without production facilities. Machine building enterprises, which previously formed a single chain with the design bureau, became independent; cooperation broke down. Funding was needed in order to set up at least some production facilities to test scientific ideas. Funding had to be "shaken loose" in the corridors of Moscow.

By the time they finally "shook loose" 55 million rubles [R], half of 1992 had gone by. This was the most critical time, the time of abruptly soaring prices and despair, the

time of mass resignations. Last year, 1,000 people—leading specialists and skilled workers—quit the industrial group (the main element of the design bureau). Naturally, they went where it was easier to breathe—to the Urals Automotive Plant, the Miassselektroapparat, small enterprises, and commercial structures.

It was precisely at this most difficult period that Anatoliy Rubtsov, likewise a scientist, a "defense specialist," known to some of the employees of the enterprise since as early as college times at the MFTI [Moscow Physics and Technology Institute], showed up in Miass. What he proposed to the management of the design bureau was not in any way criminal: to employ scientists for contract work in a foreign country, for example, China or North Korea. In Miass, they had given thought to this themselves (even now they are not done working on possible variants in all kinds of regions). In the environment of a drop in production, this approach makes it possible to retain scientific potential and the staff, and makes it possible for specialists to make money while giving the enterprise foreign-exchange profits, to boot.

However, taking into account the line of business of the design bureau, one requirement is made the foremost—the complete coordination of a contract with all superior echelons, including the adoption of intergovernmental decisions. Alas, a different path was opted for in our specific case. They began to put together a group to exit the country for work on the basis of private initiative; the enterprise was not even informed about the contract in the process.

It is instructive that the Korean side intensively encouraged the conviction of the scientists that the contract was fully legal. References were continuously made to superior echelons which allegedly had given authorization. To be sure, not one of the scientists we managed to talk to had seen supporting documentation with his own eyes. Everything was perceived based on the words of the trip organizers. This credulity was what brought about the sad result.

However, let us go back to the motives for their departure. The country suddenly ended up not needing the most unique specialists who were a part of the national gene pool and who had perceived their special significance for the country throughout their lives.

Those who came to our meeting said: "We now live worse than paupers. In October, when we tried to leave, we drew salaries of R3,000. At the same time—imagine this!—janitors at the automotive plant were paid R6,000!"

The situation has changed since, but not by much. Indeed, the average wage, for example, in the industrial group of the design bureau came to R12,000 in January, and as much as R47,000 in June. But prices have risen so much! Indeed, the average wage is just a little bit higher at neighboring enterprises, the already mentioned Urals Automotive Plant and the Elektroapparat. However, the

missile builders exclaim with annoyance: "But specialists of our caliber make three times more there!"

They were not promised a fabulous treasure in North Korea, either. One was promised \$700 a month, another—\$1,200, and a third one—just over \$2,000. Americans would die laughing: having heard about these sums, they would decide that they were being put on.

Someone figured that in 5 years of work under the contract he would be able to buy a car not only for himself but also for his children. Someone decided to save up money for an apartment. Besides, what was so bad about just living like human beings for a while, since the inviting side undertook to take care of all housing and setting up housekeeping. There was nothing reprehensible; this was a normal wish. Besides, scientists stop being scientists when they are concerned about their daily bread at all times.

Valeriy Usachev, who has given the enterprise 33 years, sighed: "I went to Germany, they had Russia Days there. I met there one of our former colleagues, an engineer who had gone there 2 years ago. He lives in a two-room apartment. He is considering buying a car—it costs \$8,000. Meanwhile, here, after 30 rather than 2 years of work, we live two families to a two-room apartment. And there is no opening."

Once again, there is a look at "the other side," a bitter calculation of the number of computers an American specialist may buy with one paycheck, and how many a Russian specialist may buy in 10 years, or still simpler, how many of the cheapest cigarettes, Astra, one could buy with his salary in the years past and now. It turns out to be 10 times less.

Like their missiles, these scientists should be soaring with their calculations toward cosmic heights, whereas they are forced to count their cigarettes. Perhaps, driving in nails with computers is not a long way off....

[17 Aug 93 p 3]

[Text] Miass, Chelyabinsk Oblast—There was a time when they were envied. They applied their intellect to accomplishing tasks which the state made priorities, and were compensated in line with their contribution. The intellectual potential of the nation has now ended up below the poverty line.

Here is Mashgorodok [Settlement of Machine Builders]. Although there are no gates that separate it from Miass, it is like ending up in a different realm. Housing, consumer and cultural services, facilities—everything is fine-tuned as it ought to be. The "defense people," who are experiencing incredible difficulties to begin with, are responsible for maintaining this infrastructure. Disruptions do occur. Some people are certainly gloating: All good things come to an end.

At the enterprise to which the designers had to return, with their heads hanging, people were also found who were happy about the failure of their attempt to leave for

North Korea. Nonetheless, many people sincerely sympathized with them: They had such a great opportunity to live like human beings—and it was not to be!

We have figured out the motives for leaving: financial troubles and hazy prospects at their own enterprise. However, we should particularly emphasize this: The motives were so strong that the people just stopped listening to reason. If only they had had a little bit of healthy skepticism, if only they had considered what was what. Fat chance! Meanwhile, there were things to think over.

For example, the fact that in an alien country, they could have been very well left without support from the Russian state. Their new "masters" could have wanted just anything, and who knows how far they would have gone to possess even secrets which are 30 years old. Who would have ensured the personal safety of the scientists in this case, had they allowed themselves to be lured, just as 18-year-old Russian simpletons are recruited for foreign brothels?

Are these idle speculations? This spring, the Government of the DPRK made the world community tense for quite a long time, voicing its intent to split away from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The Japanese press reported with concern that work on perfecting Soviet missiles, which had been delivered previously, was under way in North Korea.

Indeed, the designers from Miass could have, in principle, "drawn" a more up-to-date warhead delivery vehicle for their new masters. Moreover, in addition to those from the Southern Urals, scientists from other regions—specialists in the development of other aspects of strategic weapons—were also among the group of those leaving who were detained at Sheremetyevo-2.

Alas, the departing "bearers of secrets" did not even imagine the possibility of such a turn of events. There was no skepticism; there was radiant optimism: What were they to fear, given that they were invited to teach at a scientific-research institute? Was this naivete?

Interestingly, not one of them gave the true cause of quitting to the cadres service. One referred to the poor financial standing (this was completely true). Another was concerned about his deteriorating health. Yet another intended to move to another city in order to take care of elderly parents. For some reason, the "instinct of self-preservation" was at work to the fullest in this instance.

These gray-haired men were not at all afraid of the unknown which awaited them across the border. They were more concerned about some outsider here finding out about their plans....

It appears that, having been stopped at the ramp of the plane and returned to Miass, they no longer think about a new foreign contract. However, the trouble is that there is

an exact recurrence of last year's episode. There is absolutely no clarity as to the financing of the design bureau. Wages are still lower than those of the neighbors, and even those are delayed by a week or two.

Boris Sitkov, who has worked at the enterprise since 1965, reasoned: "Another couple of months like this, and they will begin to flee from here once again. We, those who are older, will hang on to the last. The young people will not put up with it for long. It would appear that nobody is left to flee; many specialists have transferred, and to worker positions, at that. The last ones will quit now."

If this happens, collapse lies ahead for the enterprise. It would be one thing if a private brokerage shop fell apart: there are many of those, and nobody would notice. However, this is a unique scientific base of missile building—has the need for it absolutely disappeared, really?

There is a need, from time to time, said the state. Last year, a decision was even made to create a federal missile center in Miass! In general, the role of the imeni Academician V. Makeyev design bureau is rapidly enhanced with the signing of the START-2 treaty. This is the only head organization in the country for developing naval strategic missile armaments. In keeping with START-2, land-based developments are yielding priority status to naval developments, the proportion of which should increase by a factor of almost two.

Alas, so far these remain mere declarations which are not really based on anything or bolstered by the necessary funds. For now, changes are not perceptible in Miass.

Deputy chief of the design bureau Yuriy Khazov said: "The place of our enterprise has been determined, and nobody has relieved us from our tasks. However, our funding is such that at present we just have nothing to pay wages with."

Is making scientists switch to "pasturing grass" a statesmanlike approach?

We frequently happen to hear that the way out for defense enterprises is in conversion, in manufacturing peaceful products. If you switch skillfully and in time, they say, you will be spared all trouble. This is a reasonable argument. However, let us recall the pronounced specifics of the design bureau in Miass: missiles, missiles, and only missiles! Is it the lot of a true scientist to wait for the faintly looming prospect of working on strategic developments again to turn into reality while sweating over pressure cookers and meat grinders until a certain time?

Indeed, as it was striving to survive, the imeni Makeyev bureau was forced to assign, to some degree, the development of conversion avenues to its people. However, let us stress: scientific development. Meanwhile, nowhere in the world has science ever been profitable, nor can it be. Only manufacturers who start the mass

production of output generate profits. What does the design bureau produce? Calculations, substantiations, graphs, drawings. For now, these goods cannot be considered competitive in our spontaneously evolving market economy, in which foodstuffs, clothing, metal, timber, and oil are valued more....

Equipment for the food and processing industries, machine building for the oil and petrochemical industries, medical equipment, household appliances—these are, in general outline, the avenues which the missile builders from Miass are engaged in developing as they try to keep their enterprise viable. God willing, these activities will bear good fruit, and will make it possible to keep the backbone of the collective. However, this is going to be exceedingly difficult to do because, in this instance, the collective runs into a new problem. It is the absence of its own production facilities.

We may enumerate the troubles of missile builders for a long time. After all, we have not yet breathed a word about the trickle of young specialists coming to the enterprise out of colleges completely drying up. Previously, there was an entire system of cadre training which included thorough, competitive selection and a continuity in the transfer of skills. This does not exist now; young people are just not eager to come to the once prestigious enterprise.

In this episode, I would not at all like to emphasize notions such as rights, duties, and the responsibility to the state for possessing super-secrets. Missile-building specialists did not pack their bags out of the desire to "sell out the motherland." They were looking for a way out of an impasse which their enterprise and they personally faced.

However, the people in Miass are not the only ones facing a protracted desperate situation. Recently, the employees of the Russian Federal Nuclear Centers, Arzamas-16 and Chelyabinsk-70, made their problems known loud and clear. They cannot guarantee safety to the country any more, because funds for maintaining the necessary level of production are plainly lacking. After all, this is not a shoe factory, where the manufacturing of products resumes one week after a fire, or even a tractor plant whose conveyer belt no longer remembers when it operated at capacity. This is an entirely different production facility; losing control of it is fraught with many Chernobyls.

North Korea is not the only country in the world which is interested in possessing modern strategic weapons. What did not work out for North Korea may very well work out for others. Even if they do not have missile builders from the Urals, there will be specialists from other places. Will we succeed in stopping them at the ramp of the plane this time, too? Is this the only groove through which "brains" can drain?

This is why it is now more worthwhile to think about another kind of responsibility—of the state to those to whom it has entrusted the possession of super-secrets. At present, the power structure clearly lacks time to attend

to business which is called routine—this is how tall the wave of the political fight is. However, the issue of "bearers of secrets"—the "gray matter" of the nation, its strategic intellectual wealth—really warrants the president's team, the parliament, and the government concentrating on it. The situation is such that the loosened reins threaten to become an actual noose any second: one false move, and resuscitation will not work later.

Russia Withdraws Six Nuclear Experts From DPRK

SK2009092893 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
20 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that the Russian Government is carefully watching approximately 3,500 nuclear physicists to prevent the transfer of nuclear technology to foreign countries. It also withdrew six nuclear experts from North Korea early this year.

A government official said on 20 September: A relevant Russian intelligence official recently informed the ROK Government of the above-mentioned fact. The Russian Government demands that the nuclear physicists who are placed under its government control report to the appropriate authorities whenever they want to travel to foreign countries.

It has been also learned that Russia terminated a nuclear agreement that it had signed with North Korea.

Russia Says DPRK 'Incapable' of Developing Nuclear Weapons

SK2209081793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
22 Sep 93 p 2

[Text] Russia has recently informed the ROK that North Korea is incapable of developing nuclear weapons within a year or two. According to the news released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 22 September, (Mikhail Ryzhov), chairman of the Committee for International Relations of the Ministry of Atomic Energy of Russia, has recently conveyed this appraisal by himself and the Russian nuclear specialists to the senior officials of the ROK Embassy in Moscow, Russia. Chairman (Ryzhov) also said, "Our view is that North Korea does not have the capability of developing nuclear warheads within a few years," according to a Foreign Ministry official. The remark made by (Ryzhov) represents the opinion of the Russian specialists who are known to have much involved in the North Korean nuclear program. This is noteworthy because his remark has a thread of connection with the North Korean claim, "We have neither the will nor the ability to produce nuclear weapons."

(Ryzhov) added, "North Korea, having no capability of producing nuclear weapons, pretends to the outside world that the North Korean development of nuclear weapons is impending. The Russian nuclear specialists

are of the general opinion that North Korea is trying to use this as a bargaining chip for negotiations with the United States."

According to a Russian diplomat in Seoul, when Russia recalled the six last remaining nuclear physicists from North Korea early this year, North Korea estranged its relations with Russia. North Korea is making it difficult for the Russian diplomats in Pyongyang to make contacts, forcing them to get permission of the North Korean authorities when they travel.

DPRK Finds Japan's Remarks on Nuclear Issue 'Provocative'

SK0310002993 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
2316 GMT 2 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today told KCNA about the Japanese authorities' smear campaign against the DPRK over the "nuclear issue":

According to news reports, Japanese Foreign Minister Hata at talks with his South Korean counterpart some time ago took issue with the fictitious "nuclear problem" of the DPRK, and Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly and at a joint press conference after Japan-U.S. summit talked about "apprehensions" over the "nuclear arms development" of the DPRK and the like.

In his speech at the general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, the delegate of Japan used the expression of "problem of North Korea's nuclear arms programme" and "strongly urged" the DPRK to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and fulfil its obligations under the safeguards agreement.

The provocative outcries of Japanese authorities about "nuclear arms development" and "nuclear arms programme" of the DPRK clearly show the new government of Japan is continuously pursuing an anachronistic hostile policy toward the DPRK like the former liberal-democratic government.

Judging from the provocative utterances of the Japanese authorities in connection with the attitude of the Japanese Government at the past DPRK-Japan talks, it is clear to everyone that Japan does not want to establish good-neighbourly relations with the DPRK after liquidating the past and she has not given up her sinister intention to realise the wild ambition of the old militarism by joining the enemies in their attempt to isolate and stifle the DPRK at any cost.

In doggedly taking issue with the DPRK over the fictitious "nuclear problem" the Japanese authorities seek to divert elsewhere the world's attention focussed on Japan as it is trying to develop nuclear weapons, stockpiling a large amount of plutonium, and realize her nuclear armament and become a military power at any cost.

If Japan persists in her attempt at nuclear armament and a military power under the pretext of the "nuclear problem" and "missile problem" of the DPRK, resorting to the anti-DPRK campaign, the Korean and other peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world will never tolerate it.

The Japanese authorities must act with discretion, clearly mindful that the Korean people do never forget the 41-year long blood-stained and grudge-ridden history caused by the Japanese imperialists.

French Satellite Confirms DPRK Nuclear Development

SK1010231193 *Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean*
2208 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Report by correspondent Chi Chong-hak from Paris]

[Text] The ROK Embassy in France revealed that France has analyzed North Korea's nuclear facilities photographed with its own satellite and, as a result, France certainly believes that North Korea has developed nuclear weapons.

Answering questions raised by the state-affair inspection team of the National Assembly's Foreign-Reunification Affairs Committee, an official of the ROK Embassy revealed that the ROK has obtained the information from the Foreign Security General Bureau—a French military intelligence agency—that there is no trace of an electric wire [chonson] in the nuclear facilities of North Korea, which means that it is not a civilian-use nuclear facility.

The official explained that the ROK has also obtained information on other evidence of North Korea's development of nuclear weapons, including the trace of a detonation test around North Korea's nuclear base.

Estimates of DPRK Atomic Energy Researchers, Facilities

SK1210054993 *Seoul YONHAP in English* 0514 GMT
12 Oct 93

[Text] Taejon, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea has ten times the atomic energy brainpower of South Korea and has millions of square meters of research complexes, Sin Chae-in, president of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, said Tuesday in a report to the National Assembly.

South Korea has 1,650 atomic energy researchers, while the North is estimated to have ten times the number, Sin said.

The South's think tanks cover 420,000 pyong (one pyong is 3.3 square meters), but the North has 395 research buildings in its 2.7 million-pyong Yongbyon Complex and reportedly has another research center in Pyongyang, he said.

"Our technology excels theirs in our commercialization skill, but we have no weapons know-how," Sin said in his report, adding that he was uncertain about North Korea's technology development.

The institute was preparing for mutual inter-Korean nuclear inspections and South Korean technology was sufficient for 80 percent of the inspection of the North's facilities, it said.

DPRK Defectors Say Underground Nuclear Plant Exists in Chagang-do

SK1210094893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0932 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Incheon, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Two latest North Korean defectors said here on Tuesday "there is an underground nuclear plant in North Korea."

"North Korea claims they have no nuclear arms. But, an electronic technician of the Yongbyon atomic power plant had exposed there is a dreadful underground

nuclear plant in the Chagang-do Province in the northern area," one of the pair said.

The duo were Pak Su-hyon, age 27, a dropout of Chongjin Medical College, and Yun Ung, 27, a student of Chongjin Mine and Metal College.

The two defectors, who were high school classmates, escaped to a third country on last Oct. 1, where they stealthily boarded a South vessel. The ship carrying them sailed into Incheon on Monday.

They said food shortage is so serious in North Korea that food ration is made only once in 3 to 4 months. "The North Korean economy has reached a point where it is almost bankrupt," one of them said.

An official at the Agency for National Security Planning said they had chosen to defect to the South at the urging of Pak Su-hyon, who, he said, was expelled from his medical school after his younger brother was involved in the theft of foods.

KCNA Report Denies Government Manufacturing Chemical Weapons

SK2809110693 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1048 GMT 28 Sep 93

["Manufacture of Chemical Weapons" Is Fake—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA)—Radio No. 1 of South Korea on September 27 quoted the "Unification Board" as saying in a material submitted to the puppet National Assembly that "at present the North has eight chemical weapons factories and six poisonous-gas depots."

The South Korean authorities' talk about the North's "manufacture of chemical weapons" is a sheer fabrication and despicable demagoguery aimed at slinging mud at the DPRK.

As the unbiased public opinion admits unanimously, in the DPRK which has made consistent efforts to preserve world peace and security, there is neither chemical arms manufacture nor toxic gas depot that threatens the existence of mankind.

The DPRK clarified already long ago that it would not engage in any testing for the development of chemical and germ weapons and their production, stockpiling and production, and has striven in that direction. This makes it evident that the DPRK has no chemical and germ weapons.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean authorities blared that the North has not only produced chemical weapons but even produced "viruses like cholera and pest for germ weapons" and "made living-body tests." Their unfounded, malicious propaganda well knows how doggedly they are trying to do harm to the DPRK.

Truth to tell, it is the same Korean authorities themselves who are to be blamed for the production and stockpiling of germ and chemical weapons.

In South Korea today there are some 10 chemical weapons factories and more than 25,000 drums of chemical weapons. This is nobody's secret made known already long ago.

While mentioning not a word about this fact, the South Korean authorities now raise a hue and cry over the fictitious "manufacture of chemical weapons" by the North. This reveals their insidious attempt to tarnish the image of the DPRK at any cost by some tricky methods and thereby induce international "chastisement" and "coercive measures" against the DPRK.

They must clearly realize that they would harvest nothing from a false propaganda which cannot go down with anyone, and immediately stop the futile propaganda about the "manufacture of chemical weapons" by the North.

Kim Kwang-chin Denies Development of Biochemical Weapons

SK0410024893 *Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean* 2212 GMT 3 Oct 93

['Press statement' by Kim Kwang-chin, North side's chairman of the North-South Joint Military Committee, issued in Pyongyang on 3 October—read by announcer]

[Text] The South Korean ruling bunch is currently kicking off insidious anticommunist smear and slanderous propaganda maneuvers against us over the development of so-called biochemical weapons. This has evoked great indignation of the nation.

At a time when the exchange of special envoys is the order of the day to discuss various problems raised in North-South relations, including the issue of denuclearization of the nation, and when our side put forward a peace-loving demand for suspending nuclear war exercises by the South side and for not pursuing an international cooperative system for the successful exchange of special envoys, the South Korean authorities put forward the nonexistent development of biochemical weapons, thus slandering and defaming our Republic, the dialogue partner. This is another grave challenge to peace and reunification of the nation.

I sternly denounce the South Korean ruling bunch's smear campaigns on so-called development of biochemical weapons, on a possibility of the use of biochemical weapons, and so forth. I brand them as part of the extremely dangerous anticommunist confrontation policy.

Such preposterous smear propaganda commotions by the South Korean ruling bunch reflect the status of its political confusion and frenzy of those who are engrossed with serious anxiety caused by such political confusion.

As is known to all, reform carried out in South Korea without direction has already been set adrift and expectations for the civilian government were also demolished. Thus, indignation of the masses is erupting everywhere.

While the South Korean ruling bunch visited Japan and brought the issue of our nonexistent nuclear weapons and went around here and there with this issue, a joint statement was adopted by the DPRK and the United States in which our Republic and the United States pledged that the two sides will not use armed force, including nuclear weapons, nor will they threaten the other side; will respect each other's sovereignty; will not interfere in each other's domestic affairs; and will support the peaceful reunification of Korea. As the result of this, the South Korean ruling bunch has been reduced to form of a dog, just as a proverb says, the dog that chased a hen is only looking at the roof in frustration as the hen ran away.

Today the South Korean authorities cannot repeat an outdated melody called suspicion of nuclear development any longer, nor do they have courage to take the nuclear issue outside. Therefore, the South Korean ruling bunch spoke gibberish that the North deployed 65 percent of its military power in advanced areas of the frontline, the Korean peninsula has been reduced to an arsenal attracting the keenest attention of the world, and so forth. In addition, the South Korean ruling bunch committed a grave military provocation by infiltrating a spy boat deep into our territorial waters in the West Sea. Furthermore, like a thief calling stop thief, the South Korean ruling bunch caused chaos in its own side. All this, however, failed to convince anyone.

Therefore, what the South Korean ruling bunch has worked out through shocking smear campaigns is none other than the development of biochemical weapons.

However, the South Korean ruling bunch made an erroneous judgment. Being the direct victim of chemical and germ weapons, we opposed the development, production, and stockpiling of these weapons and strongly demanded their destruction.

Who on earth ran amok frantically to inflict calamities of germ weapons and chemical weapons on the same people, along with nuclear disaster, whenever they staged such nuclear war exercises as the Team Spirit joint military exercise? No one would believe the remarks of the South Korean ruling bunch, even if they loudly talk about the North's capability of carrying out biochemical warfare, and so forth.

Smear campaigns will be revealed and falsehoods will be exposed. The South Korean ruling bunch should immediately stop antipeace, antidialogue, and antinational smear maneuvers to threaten peace by deceiving and ridiculing public opinion of the world, to destroy the atmosphere of dialogue, and to instigate North-South confrontation.

The South Korean ruling bunch should correctly realize that its reckless anticommunist smear propaganda maneuvers will only arouse indignation of soldiers of our People's Army and of all Korean people, will further aggravate North-South relations, and will heighten tension of the nation. It should act with discretion.

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